THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 105. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood loses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body* and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels
PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.
GIVES A BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, builds the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.
Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone and be syrup is therwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy
For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 814

THIRD EDITION

RIOT AT MEMPHIS.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—This evening a riot occurred in the southern portion of the city between policemen and negro soldiers, growing out of an attempt of the officers to arrest a white man whom the negroes were determined to protect. Twenty or thirty policemen assembled, and kept up a fight for a couple of hours with about one hundred and fifty negroes. One policeman was killed and three wounded. Eight to ten negroes were killed and several wounded. The 16th Regular Infantry were finally called out, and at 10 o'clock everything was quiet.

The Trial of Isham Henderson.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—The trial of Isham Henderson was resumed to-day.

Colonel Irvin testified that Henderson, on the 13th of May, 1864, made a proposition to the witness to furnish the Government with about 3000 mules, which the witness rejected, chiefly because it required him to give the accused the control of the market. On June 1, 1864, he received a letter from Henderson proposing to furnish 1000 mules, which was returned to the accused with an endorsement.

The counsel for the defendant stated that if such a letter was ever written it was to show that the mules in question were not intended for the Rebels or any other improper purpose.

The witness stated that Henderson furnished 178 mules in July, 1864; that stampedes were of frequent occurrence, and the loss to the Government was very considerable in consequence. Bruner had charge of picking up estrays.

In reply to a question the witness said the voucher-books show that vouchers were given to parties for mules who never put in a mule, but they were given to those who had brought receipts from parties who had put in mules. This system was adopted to break up large contractors, so they could not monopolize the market, and so that the witness could control it himself. The books show that the accused furnished the Government with 1003 mules between June 11th and July 3d, 1864. The accused put in other mules besides.

William McKay Hoge was sworn—His duties were to superintend the sales, and keep an account of the mules received from contractors. There was an arrangement between the witness and the accused for defrauding. Henderson always insisted on the witness giving receipts for a larger number of mules than were put in by him. No positive agreement was had as to what division of money should be made; think he generally gave witness half. The agreement to defraud the Government, between the accused and the witness, commenced in 1863. On one occasion the witness received from the accused $1000. He gave the accused, in August, 1864, a fictitious receipt for 98 mules at a stable at Nashville, when the accused gave the witness $10,000. Other fraudulent transactions occurred in July, done by changing the size of the mules, and entering on the books more mules than were received.

The Court adjourned till to-morrow.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention—Proceedings Yesterday—Racy Resolutions.

LOUISVILLE, May 1.—A very large convention of the Democracy of the State assembled at the Court House to-day. Most of the counties of the State were represented.

Ex-Governor Wickyliffe was elected temporary chairman.

Resolutions were adopted, declaring warm attachment to the Union of the States under the Constitution; that the Federal Government is one of limited and restricted powers, and the exercise of any power by the Federal Government not delegated to it, is a usurpation to deprive the liberties of the people; that Congress has no right to deprive any State of representation in Congress; that the Federal Government has no right to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, and their suppression is destructive of every principle of constitutional liberty; that the Federal Government has no right to try civilians by military commissions and drum-head court martials; that the question of suffrage belongs exclusively to the several States; that we recognize the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, but earnestly assert that Kentucky has the right to regulate the political status of the negroes within her territory; that the right of habeas corpus is fully restored as soon as the war is ended. The resolutions require the Government to practise rigid economy and prosecute those who have been guilty of fraud, corruption, and embezzlement; they declare that large standing armies are not to be tolerated in times of peace, and that taxation should be made equal and uniform, and that the Government securities should not be exempt from taxation; that the thanks of the country are due to the President for his vetoes of the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights bills; that our Senators and a majority of our Representatives in Congress have acted satisfactorily to the people, and merit our thanks.

In conclusion, we declare to the people of the whole Union that we have met not to foment discord, but to heal dissensions and to endeavor to the utmost of our power to bring back our Government to its ancient purity, and to try to make it such as it was in the days of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson. We wish to maintain and save both the Constitution and the Union as they came to us from the hands of our patriot fathers—to preserve the rights and liberties of our citizens—to maintain all the safeguards of the Constitution intact and inviolate, and to rescue the Government from the vandal grasp of that radical Congress whose governing principle of action is "rule or ruin." The Democratic party is not sectional, but is co-extensive with the Union itself, and its mission is not to destroy but to restore concord and fraternity, and to resist all encroachments, from whatever quarter they may come, upon the Constitution and the liberties of the people. This is the great work we propose. To accomplish these noble and patriotic purposes we invite the co-operation of every patriot throughout our vast domain.

The Tennessee Legislature—Defeat of the Franchise Bill.

NASHVILLE, May 1.—The Senate has rejected the Franchise bill by a vote of 16 yeas against 5 nays.

Arrival of the Steamer "Queen."

NEW YORK, May 2.—The steamship *Queen* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices have been anticipated.

Ohio Troops Mustered Out.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The 7th Ohio Regiment (National Guards) was mustered out of the service yesterday.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Storm at Baltimore Last Night.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—A very severe hail storm prevailed here at 10 o'clock last night. Some lumps as large as a Minie ball fell, breaking many windows and doing other damage. Torrents of rain and incessant thunder, with lightning, accompanied the hail.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—The Commission that went from Galveston to Liverpool to arrange a line of ships to carry out cotton and wool, and bring back emigrants, under the superintendence of Commissioner A. F. Flick, have returned, and report that plenty of emigrants can be obtained if the line for bringing them over is established. The Emigration Bureau in New York is fully established and in working order.

The United States Courts are closed.

General Sheridan has arrived from Texas.

The Regular Infantry are being distributed throughout the State under General Heintzleman.

Governor Hamilton has issued a proclamation for the holding of State elections under the new Constitution on the 5th of June.

From New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—A large meeting was held last evening to encourage Baltimore trade. Mr. Paisel, representing three hundred Baltimore houses, made a speech, in which he gave many encouraging facts.

The brokers of New Orleans last night organized a Board for the regulation of business.

There is high water everywhere, and the floods are coming down. The planters are in despair.

Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—Advices from the Rio Grande report that all is quiet.

The Liberals are making movements continually, but the Imperialists hold on to the strong places.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS May 1—Cotton—The sales to-day amount to 1200 bales at 33@34c for low middlings. Sales of three days, 2800 bales. Receipts for four days 6078 bales, against 6844 bales for the corresponding period last week. Receipts to-day 653 bales. Exports 8832 bales. Stock in port, 171 647 bales. Flour—Superfine, $8 75. Oats, 57@58c. Hay, $27@28. Pork, $31. Bacon—Shoulders, 14½; clear sides, 18½c. Gold, 125. Sterling exchange, 134. Freights on cotton to New York, $2 per bale; to Liverpool, 9 16d @ ¾d; to Havre, 1d. Western produce lively, with large receipts. Corn in quick demand for shipment. Shippers are preparing for a large Western business.

NEW YORK, May 2—Cotton dull 32@34c. Flour steady; sales of 9500 bbls. at unchanged prices. Southern steady; 600 bbls sold. Canadian steady; sales of 850 bbls. Wheat has advanced 1@2c. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork market is excited; sales of Mess at $28@28 50. Lard heavy but unchanged. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.—Titlow vs. Titlow. This is a feigned issue to determine the validity of a will, the allegation being that the testator was of unsound mind. Before reported. This morning the plaintiffs moved for the withdrawal of a juror on the ground that one of the jurors in the case had, since the adjournment of the Court yesterday, improperly engaged in conversation with one of the defendants' witnesses in reference to the case, and that he and certain of the defendants had been at a hotel together drinking.

Witnesses were heard in support of the motion, and in explanation of it the defendants called the witness, who testified that his conversation with the juror was in relation to horses, and that nothing was said about the case on trial. The defendant was also put on the stand, and denied that he had any conversation with the juror whatever. Judge Pierce said, that the explanation was not entirely satisfactory, and he should allow the motion. The juror was reprimanded. Both sides then agreed to go on with the remaining eleven jurors, and the case was resumed.

District Court No. 1—President Judge Sharswood.—Smith vs Adams & Lewis. An action of trover to recover for the alleged conversion by defendants of certain Five-twenty United States bonds which were deposited with them, as is alleged, by an agent of plaintiff. The defense set up was that credit for the deposit was given to the alleged agent personally, without knowledge of the agency, and that his account was drawn. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $32 340.

Elizabeth Haenn, administratrix of Alexander Haenn, deceased, vs. Louisa Kindt, administratrix of Peter Kindt, deceased. An action to recover for goods alleged to have been sold by Alexander Haenn and work and labor done by him for Peter Kindt in their lifetime. On trial.

District Court No 2—Judge Hare.—Robert B Kirkpatrick vs. Edwin Kirkpatrick and Jacob Lex. An action in the case to recover damages for an alleged conspiracy between defendants, to withdraw certain partnership funds from the firm, of which plaintiff and defendants were members, in 1856, by means of which the firm which, as is alleged, before that time was prosperous became insolvent. The defense had not opened when we closed our report. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—John Deal and Louis Hoffman were charged with a cross bill of assault and battery. Deal attempted to prove that Hoffman had assaulted him once in a bar room, and once at Girard Park, but he failed to prove anything. Hoffman was walking at Girard Park with some ladies, but as Deal was standing in the way, Hoffman asked him to move.

Deal then said he intended to kill Hoffman, and rushed upon him with a knife; he made a thrust at Hoffman with the knife but fortunately cut only the coat. Hoffman called for help, and when he obtained assistance Deal was disarmed. Hoffman was acquitted, and Deal convicted.

John Fluff was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Mary Ann Carrol

John Muthn and Mary Gill were acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Nicholas Glenn.

Mary Ann Mertz was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of millinery goods to the amount of $26 50, property of Martha Hagan. The prosecutrix alleged that the defendant had been in her employ for some time, and attended to the business while the prosecutrix was out. She missed some articles, and found upon the sisters of the defendant goods corresponding to those that were missing.

She had these sisters (sisters-in-law) as witnesses, and they gave in some very bitter evidence. But it seems that all will was existing between these sisters-in-law and defendant on account of a suit brought by defendant against her husband for desertion. So their testimony was of but little weight. There was a witness for prosecution, who said that there was no other ribbon in market like that of Mrs. Hagan's, found upon defendant; thus going to prove that it came from Mrs. Hagan's alone.

But this was contradicted by a witness for defendant, who said that "dat man ought'nt say dat, for I say dat to de customer ven I vant to sell goods. Ribbon like dat is made in a hundred thousand factories." The prosecution then called for a witness, when a voice answered, "She couldn't come; she is dead." In short, it was what the District Attorney said it was, "small potatoes" and the jury found it their duty to acquit defendant.

VIRGINIA UNIONISTS.—The anti-secession Union men of Virginia have been comparing notes, and they find the sentiment throughout the State unanimous in favor of holding a convention of the party. It is now announced that the first meeting will be held in Alexandria on Thursday, May 17.

THE WHISKEY OF FLORIDA.—Near Lake Worth, Florida, whisky is manufactured from sea grapes and palmetto berries. The beverage thus produced is said to possess remarkable intoxicating qualities, and is much cheaper than Bourbon or rye.

VALPARAISO.

Its Bombardment by the Spanish.

Atrocious Orders of the Spanish Government Carried Out.

Gen. Kilpatrick and Com. Rodgers Protest in Vain.

French and English Ministers Decline to Interfere.

All the Foreign Residents Appealing to the American Agents for Protection.

Defenseless City Under Fire for Three Hours.

The Churches, Hospitals, Custom Houses, and Palaces Fired and Destroyed.

The City Set on Fire.

Women and Children Killed.

Great Destruction of Private Property of the American, French, and English Residents.

Loss Twenty Millions of Dollars.

The Spanish Admiral Threatens to Bombard Other Ports.

Full Details of the Affair by our Special Correspondent in the Bombarded City.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ALL READY IN THE HARBOR.

VALPARAISO, April 3—Everything seemed perfectly quiet in the harbor. The American squadron lay close in near the city, and beyond were the English frigates and the Spanish fleet. Admiral Denman having given Commodore Rodgers to understand that he should not permit a bombardment, the Commodore, in order to be ready for an emergency, had left directions for the vessels to be put in fighting trim. All had steam up, both batches put on and the guns ready. The *Tuscarora* had her chains stretched along her sides to protect her boilers, *a la mode de Kearsarge*, and had the necessity arisen our squadron could have slipped its cables and gone into action in five minutes.

ARRIVAL OF ORDERS TO ADMIRAL NUNEZ.

Thus matters stood on the night of the 26th. Next morning a telegraphic despatch was received from Coquimbo announcing the arrival at that port of the English mail steamer from Panama, and stating that she brought orders for the Spanish Admiral to raise the blockade, and confine his operations to maritime warfare. This telegram was posted in the Exchange, and somewhat relieved the apprehensions of a bombardment, many construing the orders, if such were on the steamer, into direction for Admiral Nunez to leave this port, and to look after the allied fleet only. Indeed, many discontinued the removal of goods, a firm in Santiago telegraphing to their house here not to ship any more merchandise, as this city would certainly be spared.

At 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th General Kilpatrick, accompanied by Mr. Rand, visited the *Numancia* and informed Admiral Nunez that the Chilian Government had decimed to accept the terms mentioned by him as the basis of peace. The Admiral merely shrugged his shoulders, remarking that he must carry out his instructions, and delivered to the General the following manifesto. This remarkable document was in Spanish. It has been translated by one of the best Spanish translators in the world, and this copy is the same as that furnished the Department of State and the English Minister. The reader will probably be confused in perusing it, but had the document been translated literally it would have been almost wholly unintelligible.

The rhetoric of Admiral Nunez and the reasons for bombarding are now public property, and cannot be apologized for in order to repel criticism, but the grammar is better than that of the original (which required much patient labor before anything like sense could be made of it) and cannot be properly judged without comparing it with the Spanish. Here is the document:—

ADMIRAL NUNEZ'S MANIFESTO.

HEADQUARTERS OF HER CATHOLIC MAJESTY IN THE PACIFIC. Manifesto to the Diplomatic Corps resident in Santiago:—The memorandum addressed by his late Excellency General Pareja to the Governments of the Spanish-American republics on the 24th of last September, and the circulars of interdicts of his Excellency Don Manuel Bermudez de Castro, Minister of State, must have well informed the corps of which your Excellency is the worthy dean of the causes of the war between Spain and Chili, and doubtless must have also made manifest to it that the nature of those causes left open to Spain no other road towards for the offenses which remained and still constitute those very causes having been removed by Chili than that of appealing to the ultimate recourse of Governments to obtain them.

While the dire necessity still existed the Government of Spain and its representative in these waters, carried away, it may be said, by the proverbial generosity of the Spanish nation—a generosity natural in a people which feels itself noble and great—desired to employ their means of coercion with all possible lenity in the belief that the superabundant strength of these means and the generosity with which they were employed being appreciated at one and the same time by Chili, the amends which most justly she has owed and owes to Spain would be obtained—a justice ostensibly recognized by two of the first powers of Europe from the moment in which in order to put in practice their good offices they agreed with Spain upon certain conditions which demonstrate without any room for doubt whatever that justice; and according to which an end might be put to the conflict decorously for both parties. The blockade of Chili was established and carried on with so much generosity that neither neutrals nor enemies of Spain can ever fail to recognize that it was impossible to keep it within stricter limits, within those imposed by the laws of war. There can, perhaps not be found within the annals of war up to the present date among civilized nations greater lenity or more tolerance. Perhaps a so, this lenity and this tolerance may have given rise to the belief in the mind of an enemy, which is so unfortunate as not to comprehend them, that she may with impunity refuse that which justice demanded and demands of her. If this be the case, as everything induces us to believe, Spain will always appear on this occasion acting in accordance with the dignity of her character; history will ever say that she committed unon this occasion the error which elevates more than anything else a country in the presence of civilized nations.

And that this opinion of the manner in which the blockade has been practised and is being practised is in accordance with the strictest truth, is demonstrated by the unanimity on the part of the ministers and agents of neutral nations in thus recognizing it. But it was not sufficient for Spain assisted as she was and is by justice and by force to sustain it, to carry her moderation even to its most extreme limits. From the moment in which they were presented by France and England she accepted the good offices which both nobly tendered her to terminate the conflict in such a manner as might leave unsullied the honor of two countries which could only be put to in war by a blindness like that of Chili, punishable by the laws of nations. Prior to the breaking out of hostilities and after their commencement there is not a single act which does not fully demonstrate the disinterestedness of the conduct of Spain and her constant desire to re establish peace. Evidences as respectable as irrefutable thereof are in America that which the United States can give in proof that which can also be given by the other two nations cited.

With such antecedents it is impossible for Spain to carry further her forbearance. Countries which have a consciousness of the justness of their cause, and of their power to sustain it may sacrince upon the altar of that moderation which both things impose upon them—their legitimate desire of obtaining at once, by their own hands, the amends which injustice is denied them; but they cannot, by any means pass the limit beyond which their power would be wounded and a prestige sullied, which a history, each one of whose pages relates a glory, has conquered for them. Spain has arrived at that limit, and it is necessary, indispensable for her, consequently, to break definitely with the Government which comprehends so badly the duties which civilization imposes upon it, in its relations with others; which interprets so ill by those which that same civilization prescribes to that of every country in its internal government, since it does not hesitate to cause Chili to suffer the evils of a war unjust on her part; with a Government in fact which fails to recognize the which the claims of others claims. Affairs being in this situation, Spain has done what honor indicated; she notified her vessels in the Pacific to seek their allied enemies, and this instruction has been complied with. Two of them having compromised themselves, nautically speaking in reefs one thickly strewn with all sorts of difficulties even greater through the uncertainty of their situation; passing where others of their size had never passed up to the extreme point of nautical temerity, to place themselves in the view of their enemies who situated in a point perfectly well chosen, and with obstacles which prevented reaching them, only received such injury as a though considerable, could be caused by a fire at long range. But yet these difficulties, or yet to speak better these continued dangers of the locality, nor the very frequent fogs which it may be said daily covered them, intimidated them; and another new expedition went in search of his enemy, who not thinking himself sufficiently safe in the position he had occupied had sought salvation in the numerous and narrow sinuosities which formed not only an impassible bulwark for him who hid behind them, but also rendered it impossible to at ack him with the class of vessels composing the Spanish squadron in these seas.

Consequently the impossibility of getting within gunshot of vessels which shelter themselves behind the impassable barriers of locality, and the persistence of Chili in refusing the amends justly demanded of her imposed upon Spain the painful but unavoidable duty of making her to feel all the weight of rigor to which that country exposes itself which absolutely refuses to recognize the duties imposed upon the civilized community of the universe; and in this view and for reasons of war the cannon of the Spanish squadron will bombard the city of Valparaiso and any other which they think proper—an act of hostility which, although terrible, is legitimatized by the irrefutable reasons already enumerated; a legitimacy which will place upon the Government of the Republic all the responsibility of the damage which may be caused to neutral interests, for the placing of which in this port in safety four days are granted, at the expiration of which the said bombarument will take place.

On board of the frigate *Numancia*, in the bay of Valparaiso, March 27, 1866.

CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

PROTEST OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

Next morning, the 28th, Commodore Rodgers received petitions from the Consuls of Belgium and Denmark, and one hundred and sixty of the principal German residents of Valparaiso, asking intercession. Ten o'clock A. M had been appointed for a meeting of the diplomatic corps, but General Kilpatrick, the Prussian Minister, and the Italian Consul-General were the only ones in attendance. It was then found that the English Minister had backed down altogether. He had gone on board the English flagship the evening previous, asked for a postponement of the diplomatic meeting from 9 o'clock that night till 10 o'clock next morning, in order to enable him to look over his letters and despatches received by the mail; and in violation of his word, at the very hour when he promised to meet the other Ministers, he took the feeble old French Minister under his arm and ran away by the train to Santiago. This conduct was rendered more ridiculous by the fact that he had bored the Intendente of the city until after midnight with importunities for a special train to carry him off in the dark. His departure, although intended by him to be very slyly did not escape the notice of the citizens, a large number of whom, including many English merchants kissed him as he entered the car. The efforts of the remaining members of the diplomatic body having failed, General Kilpatrick addressed to the Spanish Admiral the following protest:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHILI, VALPARAISO, March 28, 1866.—The undersigned Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Catholic Majesty's quadron in the Pacific, and her Plenipotentiary, addressed him on the 27th inst., transmitting to him a manifesto, addressed by his Excellency to the representatives of foreign nations resident in Chili. In this document his Excellency is pleased to state the reasons which in his opinion justify the employment of extreme hostilities against the port of Valparaiso, and other ports upon the coast of Chili by the forces under his command, allowing a term of four days for the purpose of placing in safety the old, the young, and the helpless.

The undersigned has transmitted copies of that manifesto to his colleagues of the diplomatic corps. For himself he does not feel called upon to examine into the causes of the present war, or of the failure of the attempts hitherto made to bring it to a close by conciliatory measures, or by force of arms; but he does feel himself called upon earnestly to remonstrate and so emphatic to protest against the destruction of a purely mercantile port, almost exclusively the property of unoffending neutrals.

His Excellency states that upon the establishment of the blockade of the Chilian coast, it was conducted with lenity, and that neutrals were courteously dealt with; that finding this course unavailing to obtain the desired amends from Chili the forces under his command made two distinct attempts to obtain by combat the satisfaction Spain demanded, and finally, that failing to do so on account of insuperable natural obstacles, it is his duty to cause Chili to feel all the rigors of war, and that he will consequently fire upon Valparaiso and upon any other port he may deem proper with the guns of the squadron, as a terrible act of hostility rendered legitimate by the reasons set forth by him, and which place the full responsibility of all the evils thereby caused to neutrals upon the Government of Chili. These reasons fail to satisfy the undersigned as they will fail to satisfy civilized nations, that his Excellency, the Spanish Admiral, is justified in resorting to a species of warfare which he himself most truly qualifies as terrible, in order to punish an enemy whom he has thus far failed to punish by legitimate modes of war are.

While belligerent rights permit a recourse to extreme measures for the carrying out of legitimate military operations, they do not include the wanton destruction of private property where no result advantageous to the lawful ends of the war can be attained. International law expressly exempts from destruction purely commercial communities such as Valparaiso and the undersigned would beg his Excellency to consider most earnestly the immense loss to neutral residents and the impossibility of removing within the brief term allotted to them, their household goods, chattels, and merchandise.

If, however his Excellency persists in his intention to bombard the port of Valparaiso, in spite of the earnest remonstrances contained herein it only remains for the undersigned to reiterate in the clearest manner in the name of his Government his most solemn protest against the act as unusual unnecessary and in contravention of the laws and customs of civilized nations, reserving to his Government the right to take such action as it may deem proper in the premises.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of her Catholic Majesty's naval forces in the Pacific, and her Plenipotentiary, the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

J. KILPATRICK.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the naval forces of her Catholic Majesty in the Pacific, etc.

THANKS OF THE FOREIGN CITIZENS TO OUR AGENTS.

During the forenoon of the 28th the foreign consuls in Valparaiso, with the exception of the English and French, waited in a body on General Kilpatrick, and formally thanked him for his efforts and those of Commodore Rodgers to bring about a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties between Spain and Chili. Several delegations of English and other foreign residents also called for the same purpose, but no further steps were taken to prevent the bombardment.

REMOVING THE INHABITANTS.

The regular trains on the railroad to Santiago were stopped, and all the transportation that could be brought into use was employed in removing the inhabitants and property. Every cart that could be found in the surrounding country was sent for the owners obtaining prices ranging from one to three hundred dollars per day.

PROTEST OF THE CONSULAR CORPS.

Next day the following protest of the consular corps in Valparaiso was sent to Admiral Nunez by Mr. Clark, the American Consul:—

VALPARAISO, March 27, 1866.

The undersigned, consuls resident in Valparaiso, have informed themselves of the note which, under date of this day, the Chief of her Catholic Majesty's squadron blockading this port has been pleased to address to the Consul General of Portugal, enclosing a copy of the manifesto transmitted by said Chief to the diplomatic corps resident in Chili informed of its contents, we cannot otherwise than manifest to your Excellency with what deep regret we have seen that your Excellency has adopted the resolution of proceeding to bombard Valparaiso and any other port of Chili, giving only the period of four days to the foreign residents in which to place their lives and property in safety. It is not our intention to enter into a discussion of the motives which your Excellency adduces to justify the adoption of so extreme a measure, but it is our duty to make every effort to cause you to desist from an act which must be the cause of ruin to the interests of thousands, of our constituents herein resident. International law does not permit the bombardment of undefended places, and the destruction of ports like this. It is condemned in itself; but in this particular place it will be more so, since Spain upon all occasions has solemnly declared in the present war that she will always respect neutral property, and will endeavor to avoid injuries and casualties of the war to neutrals. Under the shield of this promise, the foreigners resident in this city have continued in their peaceful avocations confident that Spain would religiously comply with such solemn pledges. The port of Valparaiso, your Excellency well knows, represents throughout its entire extent valuable neutral interests, and its destruction would call almost exclusively upon subjects of powers friendly to Spain, while the country itself will scarcely feel the effects of so violent an act. The bombardment of Valparaiso may be rather considered as an act of hostility against neutral residents since its effects will be felt by them alone.

History will certainly not present in its annals any event which can rival in horror the picture which will be presented by the bombardment of this city. It will be an act of vengeance so terrible that the civilized world will shudder with horror in contemplating it, and the reprobation of the entire world will fall upon the power which may have carried it out. The burning and destruction of Valparaiso will be the certain ruin and destruction of a flourishing city; but be your Excellency well persuaded that it will also be an eternal blot upon Spain. The city of Valparaiso will rise from her ashes, but never will the stain be wiped away which soils the flag of Spain if your Excellency persists in carrying out so cruel an attempt. If notwithstanding all, your Excellency carries it out, we shall find course was under the inevitable necessity of protesting, in the most solemn manner, as, in effect, we do now protest, against such a proceeding as against the interests of our constituents, reserving to our Governments the right to present upon the Government of her Catholic Majesty the enormous injuries which their citizens will suffer. We protest, in the face of the civilized world, against the consummation of an act which is in contradiction with the civilization of the age.

This was signed by the Consuls of Portugal, Prussia, Denmark, United States, Hanover, Austria, Bremen, and of Oldenburg, Switzerland, Colombia, Brazil, Italy, Holland, Guatemala, Sweden, and Norway, Hamburg, Salvador, and the Sandwich Islands.

The Consuls of England, France, and the Argentine Republic united in another protest to Admiral Nunez, reiterating the sentiments expressed in the above.

A protest was also sent by Mr. Gomez, the Minister of Honduras, and by the Peruvian and Bolivian Ministers.

COMMODORE RODGERS' REPLY TO THE PETITION FOR PROTECTION

The Consuls also addressed a petition to Commodore Rodgers for protection, to which the following reply was given:—

MARCH 29, 1866.—Gentlemen:—I regret to announce that I am not able to comply with your wish to impede, with the forces under my command, the project of the Spanish Government to bombard Valparaiso. My action was premised in case the other foreign powers would unite with the forces of the United States. They judging that it was not within the limits of their instructions to co-operate, and as I never have proposed to act alone, but always have said that I was only able to move in union with them, my armed intervention cannot take place. In this unhappy juncture I wish, believe me to do all in my power to protect the interests of neutrals, and I am satisfied that the Spanish Admiral will do all in his power to spare innocent blood and the destruction of private property, employing solely the force necessary to comply literally with his instructions.

I am, sirs, with much respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS, Commodore.

A similar answer was given to the memorial of the American merchants and residents of Valparaiso. Among the signers of this petition were Messrs. Alison & Co., Mr Wolfe, of the firm of Hemenway & Co., of Boston; Loring & Co., and private gentlemen, such as David Trunbull, Thomas Page, Washington Booth and John Brown, each worth from three to ten millions.

THE BOMBARDMENT.

Saturday morning seemed the most beautiful of the season. A soft autumnal haze, richly tinged by the sun, hung over the bay, whose waters lay smooth as a mirror, reflecting the outlines of every vessel. Thousands of people covered the hills like an army, and the city, in its stillness appeared as if a plague had suddenly swept off its inhabitants.

PREPARING FOR ACTION.

At seven o'clock, black columns of smoke rising like inverted monuments from the Spanish frigates indicated their preparations for action, and soon after the smokestacks of the other steamers added to the cloud above the harbor. The English frigates *Sutlej* and *Leander*, and steam-sloop *Devastation*, started first from the anchorage, and moving slowly out, veered around to the eastward, where the storeships and prizes of the Spanish lay. Next the *Powhatan*, *Tuscarora*, *Mohmyo*, and *Monadnock*, of our squadron, abandoned the positions they had held close in a long the front of the city, assembled around the flagship *Vanderbilt*, and following her out, dropped into line again a mile and a half from shore.

By this time the Spaniards had commenced moving. The *Numancia*, followed by the little steamer *Paguet de Manley* (captured from the Canianos) as a tender, and the frigate *Resolucion*, steamed from their stations at the right of the city, looking seaward straight across the mouth of the bay, and slowly veering around came in near the Custom Houses continuing their course until opposite the centre of the town. The *Villa de Madrid*, *Blanca*, and *Vencedora* also changed their positions, but still lay off a some distance, and the *Berenguela* remained to guard the prizes of the Spanish squadron, which were anchored near the *Vina de la Mar*. Little flag were constantly gliding up and down the halyard of the *Numancia*, signalling to the other vessels and in a short time a small steam launch came in to the flag ship, and lay alongside to receive and carry the orders of the admiral. All the Spanish flags were at half-mast, the observances of the *Viernes Santo* not concluding until 9 o'clock.

THE SIGNAL GUNS.

At 8 o'clock the Chilian flag went up on the staff at the fortress, and almost at the same instant two guns flashed the warning of bombardment from the black sides of the *Numancia*. Another hour remained before the firing was commenced, and I again rambled through the business portion of the city. Foreign flags were displayed over the consulates, and white signals hung out from the towers of the churches and hospitals. Sentinels were posted at the angles of the squares, and a few venturesome ones lingered about the mole and esplanade of the Custom Houses; but with these exceptions not a soul was to be seen. The dogs were wandering about in a frightened manner, as if conscious of impending evil, and occasionally some lonely cur howled dismally in the street.

OPENING OF THE FIRE.

A few minutes before nine the *Villa de Madrid*, followed by the *Blanca* and the *Vencedora*, started in. The leading frigate steamed slowly towards the mole, and at twelve minutes past 9 opened from her starboard with a single thirty-two pounder at a distance of two hundred yards, the shot striking in the sides of the precipice over the Custom House. A cheer of defiance from the hill above was drowned in the roar of a broadside, and the *Blanca* joining in the fire, both vessels thundered at the Custom House. Immense clouds of red dust rolled up like belches of smoke from the walls as the shot struck them, and the reverberations from the surrounding bluffs added horror to the sound of the guns and the devilish scream of the shells. As the frigates followed the line of the beach and lost the range of the Custom House they ceased firing, opening again when opposite the Bolsa (or Exchange) and the palace of the Governor. Three broadsides were poured into these, and the frigates turning their heads outward moved into position with their port guns bearing on the Custom House, and resumed their fire.

In the meantime the *Resolucion* had dropped astern of the *Numancia*, and opened on the railroad buildings. The *Vencedora* coming in more rapidly, sent a few of her rifled sixty-eight pound shells into the Custom House, and passing the *Blanca* and *Villa de Madrid*, turned and took a position from which she could fire through the Bolsa, and take that portion of the city between the Palace and the Custom House.

At this time, half-past nine, the frigates commenced a steady fire, the *Villa de Madrid* and *Blanca* firing rapidly, their shots going in and through the Custom House. The *Vencedora* fired deliberately, her shots not averaging more than one every five minutes, and doing much damage to private buildings. The *Resolucion* kept up almost a constant fire on the depot, in which the *Vencedora* occasionally joined from her starboard; but the shots from the former were very wild, most of them passing up on the hills two hundred feet high. There being little or no wind, the smoke settled down heavily, and drifted off towards the eastern part of the city so slowly that its movement was scarcely perceptible.

[*Continued on the Fifth Page.*]

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Germany.

From the Tribune.

There is, unmistakably, a marked change in the situation in Germany. The Prussian Government has changed its warlike language; it has become less threatening and defiant, and, in its last diplomatic notes, speaks more of the preservation of peace than of the probability of war. Of course, the world interprets this as a defeat of Bismark, who, it is said, has already deemed it most expedient to offer his resignation.

The opposition to the Prussian project of aggrandizement had, of late, assumed formidable dimensions. None of the minor Governments seem to have defined their position as regards the conflict to the satisfaction of Prussia, and one of the latest reports says that Bavaria, Saxony, Wurcemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt would all, in case of war, be on the side of Austria. A still greater impression has been made in Berlin, by the determined attitude of the Prussian people, who, with an unparalleled unanimity, and with a boldness which has taken all Germany by surprise, declared their opposition to a civil war and to the annexation of Schleswig-Holstein against the will of the inhabitants.

The Prussian proposal for the convocation of a German Parliament is favorably received by many Liberals, without, however, diminishing their detestation of Bismark and their opposition to a civil war. The bid for the good-will of the Liberal party, which Bismark intended in appealing to universal suffrage—to the dismay of most of his adherents—has induced the Austrian Government to make an important concession to the Liberal party of Germany. It no longer claims for the Federal Diet the exclusive right to decide the question of succession in the Duchies, but it proposes that the Austrian and Prussian troops shall both be withdrawn and the people of Schleswig-Holstein choose a Government by universal suffrage. As this proposition grants the chief demand of the Liberal party of Germany, and will probably obtain the assent of the minor German Governments and of the other European powers, it stands a good chance of success. If carried, it will be an important victory of Austrian diplomacy, and a mortifying and humiliating defeat of Prussia.

The Fleets in the Fishing Grounds.

From the Times.

Two rather powerful and warlike fleets, belonging to England and the United States respectively, have assembled in the fishing grounds, near the eastern coast of Maine, within the last month or two. The ostensible and real object of both the British and the American fleet is the same—with only a different application in each case, viz., to see that the rights of the citizens of both powers are respected, and that in neither case is there any infraction thereof by the other. The pretext or the necessity for their appearance is found in an incident arising from our abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, which restricts the range of American fishermen, and in the danger which consequently springs from their being debarred a privilege which they have long enjoyed. Prior to the establishment of the Reciprocity Treaty there were always disputes about the rights of our fishermen in these waters; but that treaty enlarged them to the utmost limits of our desire. Now that they are again restricted, it is harder even than it was before for our fishermen to endure it; for they have both experienced the pleasure of unrestrained freedom, and been able to measure its intrinsic profit in this particular matter. They are very apt, therefore, in this time of annoyance and loss, to go beyond what are now considered their legal and legitimate rights, and trespass upon what is now the exclusive possession of others. And the British or provincial fishermen, who now find themselves in the enjoyment of a special and valuable privilege, are very apt, in their eagerness to guard against its infringement, to be hasty and overbearing, and go beyond even themselves.

It is the duty of the American navy to prevent our citizens passing beyond the bounds to which our Government has agreed, and it is the duty of the British fleet to guard what are claimed as exclusively British rights. And again, it is the duty of the British navy to check any uncalled-for interference on the part of British fishermen, and it is the duty of the American fleet to guard the rights of our own citizens.

The duties are not difficult if the respective parties are imbued with a just and friendly spirit, and act in an honorable and courteous manner. But the situation is perilous if there should be a spirit of haste and resentment, and a style of rigidity and imperiousness on either side. For, where citizens of two nations are arrayed against each other on a question of a character like this, and where armed forces are assembled within view of one another to assert and maintain the rights and privileges of each, there is nothing more likely to happen, here or there, now or then, than some sort of misunderstanding or petty quarrel, or incidental collision, which will grow or intensify, until a state of affairs is reached all but, if not altogether, beyond the reach of compromise.

Hence the necessity of our naval commanders in that quarter being impressed with the profoundest feeling of the delicacy of their duties and position. There is no danger of American naval officers exhibiting, in any presence, any lack of high-toned traits of character, or the most honorable pride, professional and national. We are unqualifiedly proud of our glorious navy in this respect, and in all other respects. There is only a little danger that its spirit may be unduly aroused, on some occasion, by some untoward incident, and that, in quick resentment for some unauthorized wrong it may incontinently lead us into irremediable misfortune. As the commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, however, we are glad to hear that Admiral Farragut has placed in command of the vessels in that locality officers as eminently gifted with discretion as they are celebrated for pluck. And we are happy to learn that between the officers of the British and American fleets assembled in the fishing grounds, there have been frequent exchanges of courtesies, and always a spirit of amity, that promises the best results to the end.

The Reconstruction Game of Congress—A Revolution in the Government.

From the Herald.

The reconstruction scheme of the joint committee of Congress is at length before the country. It is a very ingenious contrivance. At the first glance, though rigid in some of its stipulations, it appears not only reasonable, but magnanimous in others, and is altogether a much milder system of treatment for Southern restoration than any one could have dreamed of, even a month ago, as likely to emanate from the radical "Central Directory" of Washington.

It is somewhat remarkable that the committee do not reject the work of reconstruction done by the President, as involving a series of measures of usurpation unlawful and void. It is really surprising that they admit the validity of all his acts and the statesmanship of all his instructions in reference to the reorganization of the excluded States. But so it is. From his initial Virginia and North Carolina proclamations of May last down to this day, all the proceedings of the Executive looking to the reclamation of the States delivered from the Rebellion are approved and accepted by Congress. The processes by which he secured the ratification of the great Constitutional amendment abolishing and interdicting slavery are considered as satisfactorily settling that question. His exceptions of leading Rebels in his amnesty proclamation, and his instructions to his provisional governors in regard to the debts of the Rebellion, are interwoven in this Congressional plan. His views, too, of the exclusive authority of the States over the suffrage question are accepted; and, above all, the status of the late insurgent States, as defined in his annual message, is recognized as correct, to wit—that the Rebellion impaired their functions as States, but did not destroy them. Of course this decision of the joint committee involves the rejection of the Stevens and Sumner theory, that the States wrested from the insurgent government of Jeff. Davis by force of arms are in the condition of unorganized territories conquered from a foreign power.

From the teachings of common sense, the successful working of President Johnson's policy, and the pressure of public opinion, this radical Congress has been constrained to reject the Jacobin absurdities of Stevens, and to recognize the wisdom and validity of the views and measures of reconstruction adopted by the Administration. So far, then, we have a capitulation of the radicals to the Executive. After five months of exhausting researches and labor this joint committee of Congress find that they can do nothing better than follow in the wake of Andrew Johnson, as the only hope of attaining their ultimate designs. Here, however, we reach the point of departure.

The President holds that loyal members elected from the excluded States, as already reconstructed, ought to be admitted into Congress; but Congress pleads the necessity of further securities for the future, for the national debt, and the rights of the Southern blacks. The addition of twenty-two Southern Senators and eighty Representatives to Congress from States warm from the late Rebellion may give those men the power, with the aid of Northern Copperheads, to ruin the country. This is the plea for an indefinite term of Southern probation, and hence it is proposed, in the shape of a Constitutional amendment, that "until the 4th of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors," and that negroes shall be counted for representation in the ratio of the number admitted to the right of suffrage.

Here we get at the milk in the cocoanut. In the course of the late Rebellion, excepting a few resolute Union men here and there, the whole white population of the revolting States was implicated in it. Such, then, is to be their exclusion from our Federal elections till 1870. Then, again, their black population is to be counted according to the suffrage granted them by the States concerned. This strikes off one-half the members of Congress to which the excluded States would otherwise be entitled. The amendment embracing these terms is to be ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of all the States, and the Southern States are to shape their local laws to meet it, and then they may come into Congress, if their members elect are duly qualified in other respects.

Now, let us assume that this scheme will pass by two-thirds of the present Congress, and that, whether ratified or not, it serves the purpose of securing to the party in power the next President and the Congress elected with him, what then? Why, then, in all probability, on some pretense or other, the excluded States will still be kept out, until reduced to the condition of Ireland under England, or Poland under Russia. The disfranchisement of a whole people, to begin with, inevitably leads to their indefinite exclusion from political power. This Congressional scheme of reconstruction, therefore, looks to a revolution in the Government, beginning with the exercise of despotic powers over the South, but where is it to end? "Treason is a crime, and traitors ought to be punished;" but we cannot outlaw the people of eleven States of the Union without endangering the liberties of the other twenty-five. Let us watch and see how this question is treated in Congress, for there are in it the elements of a revolution.

The Reconstruction Abortion.

From the World.

The plan of reconstruction reported by the "Central Directory" belies every pretense, whether promissory or apologetic, put forward during the winter by the advocates of delay. The appointment of such a committee implied that reconstruction, in *some* form, was the appropriate business of *this* Congress. If the Southern States are not to resume their Federal privileges until after the year 1870, they will have no voice either in this Congress or in the next, or in the next after that next. The Congress which succeeds the present will be elected in the autumn of 1866, and *its* successor in 1868; so that the proposed disfranchisement of the Southern people till after the 4th of July, 1870, would exclude them from representation for three successive Congresses, or the full period of six years after the close of the war. If this scheme is to prevail, all action might as well have been deferred till this long period has expired. If there is to be no immediate result, a future Congress would have the advantage of acting on fuller knowledge and a riper appreciation of still undeveloped facts.

The Reconstruction Committee, during the five months they have had this subject in charge, have employed themselves, or, at least, have professed to employ themselves, in making inquiries and collecting information respecting the actual condition and present public sentiment of the South. The witnesses they have examined have been either Southern residents, like General Lee, Alexander H. Stephens, and Governor Sharkey, or military officers whose service in that section, since the war, has given them opportunities of observation. But what good end is served by all this ostentatious bustle of examining countless witnesses, if reconstruction is to be so long deferred? The ascertainment of the present state of Southern public sentiment implied an intention to devise a scheme of reconstruction adapted to this present sentiment. On any rational mode of judging, this could lead only to one of these two results: either that reconstruction is, at present, inexpedient, and that nothing ought to be done; or else, the proposal of some plan which all these protracted inquiries into the state of Southern public sentiment afforded a reasonable presumption that the South would accept. Either nothing should be attempted, or else something which has, at least, some faint chance of success. If the inquiries of the committee have brought them to the conclusion that, in the present temper of the South, no mode of reconstruction, at once acceptable to it and safe for the country, was possible, the committee should have concluded their labors by a report to that effect. To propose a plan whose certain and decisive rejection by the South no sane man can doubt, is to trifle with the subject. If, in the opinion of the committee, reconstruction is impossible, they should have frankly said so.

Certain it is, that neither they nor any body can honestly hold such an opinion. It is not only known, but notorious, that the revolted States have been ripe for reconstruction ever since Congress met. There has been no necessity for doing aught to coax them in; the great trouble and task of Congress has been to shut them out. This was the sole business of the Republican caucus held before the organization. The Reconstruction Committee, agreed on in that caucus, was notoriously a contrivance for exclusion. The Southern members were on the ground, eager for admission. The Committee could not, therefore, without flying in the teeth of well-known facts, have reported that reconstruction is not yet possible. They were constrained to report, if they reported at all, something which might be held up to the public as a plan of reconstruction.

But what logical, nay, what *possible*, connection has the plan reported with the previous labors of the committee? How can it be made to appear that it is founded on, adapted to, or that it in any way results from, the testimony which the committee has so laboriously taken? Why could not this plan have just as well been formed previous to the testimony as since? One leading feature of the plan is the proposed change in the basis of representation, reducing that of the South by deducting the whole negro population unless the adult male negroes are allowed to vote. There was surely no need of a five months investigation into the condition of the South to decide on a proposition like this. Whether such an amendment to the Constitution is politic or impolitic, depends on nothing which has been elicited by the committee's tedious inquiry. Its argumentative defense, so far as it has any, rests on the disproportion, as the Constitution now stands, between the number of Southern representatives and the number of Southern voters. But this disproportion is a mere matter of arithmetic, having no connection with the committee's five months labor. It was just as ascertainable without examining a single witness as after the examination of five hundred. The disproportion is no more an objection to the immediate restoration of the South than it was to the original formation of the Union. The South has always had representatives for its negro population; and is entitled to no more, till after the census of 1870, than it would have had if slavery had continued. But whether many or few, it is a point which has no relation to the endless examination of witnesses kept up by the committee. And yet this is the main (permanent) feature of their reported plan of reconstruction.

Another of the four sections of the proposed constitutional amendment forbids the payment of the Rebel debt. Now, whether this part of the plan guards against a real or an unreal danger, it is equally certain that it required no protracted investigation to reach the recommendation, which rests on entirely other grounds than any ascertained by the inquiry.

Another section of the proposed amendment declares that all citizens of the United States shall enjoy equal protection of the laws. If the Civil Rights bill is constitutional, this is an excrescence; but be this as it may, it is a recommendation which could have been as intelligently made five months ago, as at any time since. Its defense will not be rested on any facts ascertained by the committee, but on its alleged intrinsic justice. So far as regards this part of their plan, there is nothing in the conclusion of the committee to excuse the tedious length of their investigation.

The only remaining part of the proposed Constitutional amendment is that which disfranchises till the year 1870, all who in any way aided the Rebellion. This, so far from being a legitimate result of the testimony taken by the committee, is a conspicuous proof of the dishonesty of their report. What *kind* of testimony, pray, would lead to the conclusion that the Southern people cannot safely be allowed to vote for Congressmen and President *previous* to 1870, and may be safely trusted to do so *thereafter?* If the temper of the Southern people gives reason to apprehend a new rebellion, they would be more likely to attempt it subsequent than previous to 1870; since they need at least four years to recover from the desolating effects of the one just closed, and to recruit their exhausted means. Whatever may be their present temper, they are, for the coming four years, financially prostrate, and therefore powerless to rebel. Why put fetters on a man disabled by wounds and the loss of blood, to be removed as soon as he recovers his strength? Or would the committee have us think that the measures they propose are so calculated to soothe, that four years trial of them will win the South back to cordial loyalty? The committee needed no testimony to teach them that one and all of their measures will be distasteful and irritating to the South. They will perhaps inform the country since when human nature is so changed that provocation and insult have become allurements to love. If the committee learnt anything from their investigation, they must have learnt that the South thinks it has a clear right to immediate restoration, and feels that the hostile attitude of Congress is unjust. Unless injustice tends to conciliate, whatever alienation now exists would be constantly deepened during the four years of disfranchisement. If, therefore, the unreconciled temper of the South is the ground of disfranchisement, the reasons for it will be stronger four years hence than they are now. It is evident, then, that this part of the committee's plan, like every other part of it, is not founded on, and has no relation to, the mountain of testimony they have spent the winter and spring in accumulating. They have consumed all this time in pretending to lay a foundation on which nothing, just nothing, precisely neither more nor less than nothing, is built.

The protracted investigation, then, since nothing has come of it, since no part of the proposed plan is founded on it, or has any relation to it, was a dishonest sham—a mere expedient for procrastination. The sole thing it has accomplished is to afford a standing excuse, while it lasted, for the non-admission of the Southern members to their seats. Having, in this manner, worn away the greater part of the session, and exhausted the public patience, they at last make a report, the materials for which were as fully in their possession before they had sworn a single witness, as after they had concluded their investigation. The report being in no respect founded on the testimony, stamps all their previous proceedings with irrelevancy, and establishes against them the charge of dishonest delay. The report is just as dishonest, and no more dishonest than the investigation—both having the same dissimulated purpose of postponing and preventing the restoration of the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A PUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, on the 15th of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and Sailors, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite all who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair.

The charity is a noble and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally represented.

All contributions should be addressed "NATIONAL SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME, WASHINGTON, D. C.," and forwarded, if possible, ten days before the opening of the Fair.

The Institution will be opened for the reception of Children on the 1st of June next, and applications for admission may be forwarded immediately to

MRS. J. CARLISLE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers friendly to the cause please copy. 4 25 15

☞ THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado.

1250 Original Interests, $100 Each,

Of which **250** are Reserved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leases, in extent nearly half a mile in length situated near Central City, Colorado. Subscribers elect their own officers, and themselves manage the affairs of the Company. Each "original interest," $100, gives a subscriber his pro rata amount of stock in ALL the corporations organized on these premises.

The Books for Subscription are now open. For a prospectus giving full particulars, or to secure one or more of these "original interests," address at once, or apply to [4 25 1m

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.—Office for Chief Commissioner, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May the 7th, 1866, for the grading of Hare street from Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

All bidders may be present at the time and place for opening of said proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, in accordance with a resolution of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.

And if the lowest bidder does not come forward within three days after opening the proposals he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his and the next highest bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
5 1 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant, at three o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is earnestly solicited.

5 1 2t FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 27, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for clearing house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates in which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be substituted therefor.

H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 28, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Treasurers of the United States, the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati, have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those in ended for Clearing house purposes.

H. McCULLOCH,
4 30 6t Secretary of the Treasury.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 237 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA April 28 1866.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1865, will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only. [4 30 1m] S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

At an adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders, held in Philadelphia on the 27th April, 1866 the following Officers were duly elected to serve the ensuing year.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
JONATHAN BROCK,
HENRY B. LEACH,
EDWARD ROBINS,
E. T. RICHARDSON, } Directors.

H. G. DALL, Jr., President.
SIMON POEY, Secretary.

4 30 3t

☞ MAMMOTH OIL AND COAL COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office No. 524 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, May 7, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

E. G. FRAZER,
4 26 10t Secretary.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders of the Central Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Philadelphia, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 240 South FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, May 7th, 1866, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a President and six Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. L. J. CRANS, Secretary.

April 23 1866. 4 23 10t

☞ BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Season Ticket, $1 00. Single Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 1m

☞ BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for subscription to the capital stock of said Company is postponed until further notice.

4 30 9t

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment; no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

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☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

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A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

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THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

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This Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Public with reliable trustworthy men, ready to execute any orders that may be given to them, viz., to carry messages, packages, baggage, to any part of the city; to act as guides to strangers, in short to be at the disposition of the Public in any emergency, where the services of a trustworthy man may be required.

Every Messenger employed by the Company is required to give freehold security to the amount of fifty dollars, and the Company will be responsible for that amount intrusted to their Messengers.

The Messengers can also be engaged for a certain time, to clean offices, move furniture, watch Merchandise, Stores, Ships and Buildings, day or night, etc.

The Company is responsible for the faithful execution of any order given to a Messenger also, or the safe delivery of Messages, Packages, or Baggage intrusted to them. Especial care has been taken to engage none but men of good character and with good references, and the Company feel confident that their men may be relied upon with safety.

The Messengers wear a red cap with the number by which each Messenger may be identified, and a Badge with the inscription

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Each Messenger is furnished with a printed Table of Charges and Tickets in place of written receipts, the Table showing the amount the Messenger is allowed to charge and the Ticket the payment received for any particular errand or for a certain time.

Every complaint against a Messenger must be proven by a Ticket, and the Public are therefore earnestly requested to insist upon the delivery of a ticket whenever a Messenger is employed, thereby guarding themselves and the Company against fraud. The advantages intended to be procured to the Public by this new institution are DESPATCH and SAFETY in the delivery of Messages or small Packages, and facility in procuring the assistance of any number of men for any purpose. The Messenger Corps being formed by RETURNED SOLDIERS, the Public will certainly assist these men in their endeavors to earn their livelihood by honest labor at the same time promoting the comfort and extending the means of communication in this large city. Similar institutions have been in successful operation for years in all the larger cities of Europe, in New York and Boston and the Company feel satisfied that their effort to introduce in this city an institution beneficial both to the working classes and the public generally will be appreciated and rewarded by a liberal patronage.

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1 Single Errands with a Ticket, Work for a certain package.

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10 Blocks	10 "	1 Hour	35 "
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Each additional hour 30 cents more.

Half day from 7 A. M. to 12 noon, or from 1 P. M. to 6 P. M. $1 25

One day 2 25

N. B.—When more than two men are wanted orders should be left at the office of the Company on the previous evening.

W. C. WHITEMAN, Agent.
4 24 16trp Office, No. 423 WALNUT Street.

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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

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HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed TWO flexible steels, strongly braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will NOT BREAK or SPLIT, like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

They will be found to add GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE besides giving UNUSUAL PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be fully appreciated by LADIES attending crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.

IN FACT for the promenade or home, the church, theatre or car they are UNSURPASSED combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

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Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS and Patent,

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Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

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Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of

Diamonds,

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The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

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WATCHES,

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AND SILVERWARE,

AT A DISCOUNT,

Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.

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Cotton and Woollen Machinery,

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Oak Tanned Leather Belting,

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Of best quality and manufacture. [4 25 3mrp

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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.*]

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—A tablet of polished white marble, about three feet in width, and seven in height, was yesterday set into the wall in the vestibule of Pine Street Church. It is to commemorate the young men who went from that church to sustain the cause of their country against rebellion, and who fell in maintaining that righteous cause. It has in a panel at the top the word "Martyrs," encircled by a crown of thorns, below the words "From Pine Street Church" a sword and shackles. Then follow in carved letters the names, with the date and place of death, respectively, of those who fell in defense of the nation.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, ceremonies appropriate to the occasion took place.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr Robbins.

Dr. Brainerd then said that he hoped that the duty of doing honor to our noble dead, begun in this church to-day, would be followed by every church in the land. He knew that, if those whose names are inscribed upon that mural tablet had been asked what tribute they would most delight in, if they were to fall in their country's cause, they would prefer to be remembered by their church, and honored just as we have honored them; many of those whose names appear he had baptized in their infancy, and he felt still that they were his children. He then introduced Charles Gibbons, Esq., who said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am under great obligations to Dr. Brainerd, the distinguished and honored pastor of this church, for the opportunity of offering upon this occasion a brief tribute of respect to the memories of the dead soldiers of the Republic. Those whose names are chiselled upon this tablet were personally known to this congregation, with whom, as I am informed, they worshipped. They could not hear the truth preached, as it was by their loyal pastor, without being inspired with hatred for treason and oppression. They gave their lives for the overthrow of both. They fell nobly in the cause of truth and justice, with the armor of righteousness upon them. "They sleep well." The fullest measure of our gratitude is due, not to them only, but to two hundred and eighty thousand more who fell in battle, died of diseases contracted in the public service, or from starvation and fiendish cruelty in the foul pens and prisons of the South.

What can we do for them now that they are dead? Nothing. We can only associate them with the cause for which they died, and honor them by honoring the cause. We must uphold it as worthy of their sacrifice, and never—never abandon it. They died for their country—for liberty and justice, at war with treason, oppression, and wrong. They did their duty well, and it is ours to see that their services shall not be cheapened or their fame imperilled, by putting our trust in traitors, or encouraging a false sympathy with men whose hands are stained with loyal blood, and whose hearts are as false as their oaths.

Could we insult the memories of our dead soldiers more than to permit the enemies who slew them to enter our legislative halls and make laws for the people? Is the nation to be governed now by the men who sought to destroy it? Shall they wipe their bloody swords upon the flag for which the loyal soldier died, and vote in Congress against the pension for his widow or his orphan child? This votive tablet is a protest against it! From every battle-field come the voices of our slain in earnest and solemn remonstrance! The dead of Andersonville start into life again, and standing before us with their glaring eyes that pierce our very souls, ask if we whom they served, would dishonor them now by crowning treason. From Libby and Castle Thunder, and Belle Isle and Salisbury the ghosts of our brothers rise and demand with trumpet tongues that the cause for which they died shall be forever sacred, and that no traitor's hand shall touch the ark that bears it. For their sake, then—for the living as well as the dead—for the sake of our children—for the sake of justice—for the sake of God—let us harbor neither love nor sympathy, nor confidence nor respect for treason or for traitors!

We should never trust the flag of our country in such hands nor suffer the vote of a traitor to defile an American ballot-box! The wages of treason is death, and so it has been ever since the days of Judas. If that penalty be commuted to perpetual disfranchisement of the traitors of the South who have been in arms against us, it is as far as mercy can go without injustice, and wrong, and insult to the good citizen who serves the country with fidelity and lays down his life in its defense. It is a sad and sickening spectacle to see a professor of loyalty standing on the grave of the murdered Lincoln, and hear him demand for traitors the unconditional right of representation in Congress.

I am not uttering a political speech, but simply the inspirations of a loyal heart filled with respect for the memory of the men who died for us, and with gratitude to the Almighty Father for accepting them as his instruments to destroy oppression, break every yoke, and proclaim liberty to all the inhabitants of the land. We must secure all that our arms have won. If we listen to that kind of instruction that comes from the false prophets of the day, who are ready to scourge us for doubting their assumed infallibility, instead of having a Moses for our leader, we shall be like the cedars of Lebanon that accepted a bramble for their ruler, and were destroyed by the fire that came out of it. We must learn our lessons in a very different school. We had better look into the graves where cities and nations are buried, and inquire why they perished. We shall find that oppression and pride, and avarice and corruption, and injustice, fostered by false prophets, brought upon them the judgments of the Almighty and the irrevocable penalty of death. "Woe unto thee, Chorazin! woe unto thee, Bethsaida!" stands to-day as a perpetual warning to all people and nations of the earth. I should tremble for my country now more than ever before, if I had not faith in the power and will of Almighty God to overrule the intrigues of faithless servants, and establish that justice whose judgments do not vary with the complexion of its wards.

Let us rejoice that our noble dead have left to us the grateful duty of putting together the grand results of their patriotic sacrifices. We have their honored and living comrades to aid us in this sacred work. We have the light of Christianity to cheer us in our labors, and to illuminate and illustrate, as we progress, the victories of the war. What a glorious work it is, to lift up from darkness and degradation, into light and respectability, an entire race of human beings, and invest them with the rights and dignity of an intelligent and responsible manhood!

Can any one complain that such labor as this can work a wrong to any citizen of the country? Can any Christian say that knowledge and Christianity and even-handed justice must be reserved for a particular race of men, and that others must be excluded from the enjoyment of them? Can any loyal man survey the battle-fields of the Rebellion, or look into the homes or hearts made desolate by its wickedness, and say that its instigators and abettors, unshriven of their crimes, should be not only the peers but the rulers of a loyal people? I cannot answer these questions for others, but I have answered for myself; and I think I have truly answered for those whose memories you would honor.

Hon. Morton McMichael was then introduced. He did not come to make any speech. He had been introduced as the chief magistrate of Philadelphia, and he came in the name of that high position to endorse the action of this congregation in the erection of that monument to their honored dead. He hoped to see the example emulated by every church in the land.

After the conclusion of Mayor McMichael's address, the assembly was dismissed with the benediction.

ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES AT THE NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The exercises connected with the Fifteenth Anniversary of the formal opening of the Northern Home for Friendless Children, yesterday afternoon, attracted a large crowd of visitors, and were of a highly interesting character. J. W. Claghorn, Esq., presided, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Torrence and Mr. Mason.

The recitations and dialogues by the children were not only varied, but reflected great credit upon the teachers. Quite a number of new and very pretty and appropriate songs and hymns were sung by the children in a style which elicited the admiration of all present. At the close of the exercises, the children sat down to a bountiful supper, which they enjoyed with great gusto.

There are at this time connected with the Northern Home nearly 400 children about 180 of whom are the orphans of soldiers and sailors. In order to meet the greatly increased demand for room, the erection of a new building is to be commenced at once, which will contain a large school-room, a laundry, dining-room, etc.

On next Tuesday evening, May 8, at a quarter before 8 o'clock, the regular anniversary of the Home will be celebrated at the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Broad and Green streets, on which occasion one hundred of the children belonging to the Home will sing a number of their beautiful songs, and there will be a repetition of the recitations and dialogues which gave so much pleasure to the visitors yesterday. The annual report will also be read, and addresses delivered by Rev. Mr. Hewsen, Dr. Beadle, and other prominent speakers. The occasion promises to be one of great interest.

LATE PAPERS, MAGAZINES, ETC.—Mr. Gorman, of Adams Express Company, has placed us under obligations for files of late Southern newspapers.

Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the latest received numbers of *St. James' Magazine*, *All the Year Round*, *Once-a-Week*, *Cassell's Family Paper*, etc.

Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, sends *London Society*, the *Argosy*, *Fun*, and *Punch*.

A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.—The annual examination of St. Michael's School took place last night, in the school building attached to St. Michael's Church, in Second street, near Jefferson, in the presence of a large concourse of persons. The exercises were commenced by an overture by the band, composed of pupils of the school, at the close of which the second class was examined in regard to their attainments in geography. The evidence given by the class of proficiency in this branch of their studies, was quite satisfactory.

The examination in this study continued for about a half hour, during which the questions given by the Brother who conducted the examination were answered promptly. The pupils of the first class also gave undoubted evidence of their attainments in English grammar, book-keeping, algebra, and geometry.

The school consists of about five hundred scholars, taught by six instructors, who are known by the name of Christian Brothers, B. R. Oliver being the Director of the school.

The exercises were concluded by a grand finale by the Band.

PARADE OF THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Cadets of Temperance paraded yesterday, according to announcement, but the rain interfered sadly with the arrangements before the entire route had been passed over. The members of the various Sections assembled on Broad street, right resting on Chesnut, punctually at 10½ o'clock, in the following order:—First Division, composed of Sections Nos. 1 to 5, headed by Jacob Potter, Grand Marshal, and Special Aids; Second Division, Sections Nos. 6 to 12. H. M. Philler, Marshal; Third Division, Circles Nos. 1 and 2, and Sections Nos. 13 to 17, E. Shute, Marshal; Fourth Division, Sections Nos. 18 to 30, William Graham, Marshal. The boys presented a very handsome appearance as they moved down Broad street. They had with them a large number of banners, wreaths, etc. A large number of the boys were dressed in white shirts and black pants. Good bands of music accompanied many of the Sections.

HOSPITAL CASES.—Archibald Smith, aged sixteen years, had both his arms broken, yesterday afternoon, by falling from the steps of the Union League House.

John Cannon, aged fifty years, residing at No. 207 Allen street, who was painting a building at Ninth and Cherry streets, accidentally fell from the staging to the ground, breaking one of his arms, his shoulder-blade, and several ribs.

William G. Fulton, residing on Sidney street, had the artery of his right arm cut by a pane of glass, on Monday evening.

All of the above were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

POLICE ITEMS.—E. Florence was arrested yesterday at Oakford's hat store, on Chesnut street, on the charge of appropriating a hat. The allegation was that he went into the store under the pretense of purchasing, and, while the attendant's back was turned towards him, was seen to put one under his coat. A mirror in front of the salesman enabled him to see this done. The accused was committed by Alderman Hurley.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.—Thomas Murray, another of the parties engaged in infringing Nelson Goodyear's hard rubber patent, and who resisted the Marshal in serving the writ last week, was arrested yesterday, and taken before Commissioner Smith, and held in $800 bail to answer at the next term of the Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager............ WILLIAM WHEATLEY

FAREWELL NIGHTS
in Philadelphia of the
CELEBRATED RAVEL TROUPE.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 2,
JOINT BENEFIT OF
SIGNORITA PEPITA AND MONS. VON HAMME.
First time of the new and grand ballet of
PERDITA.
Perdita.............................. Signorita PEPITA
Comte Alfred........................ Mons. VON HAMME
The Pet of the City, YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE
THREE FLYING TRAPEZE
THE MARTINETTI FAMILY IN THEIR GRACEFUL AND CLASSICAL GROUPINGS
To conclude with (last time) the interesting pantomime of
JOCKO, THE BRAZILIAN APE.
Pipo.............................. ANTOINE RAVEL
Jocko.............................. PAUL MARTINETTI
FRIDAY,
ONLY BENEFIT OF FRANCOIS RAVEL.
An entire change of performance every night.
NO BILL WILL BE REPEATED.
ADMISSION.......................................50 cents
Reserved Seats..................................75 cents
Family Circle....................................30 cents
Amphitheatre.....................................25 cents
Doors open at ¼ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
THE FIFTH GRAND RAVEL MATINEE
will be given, being, positively, THE LAST BUT ONE.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats...................50 cents

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................. Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7·45.
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
LAST FIVE NIGHTS
OF THE
EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
SPARKLING AND VIVACIOUS FAVORITE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
who will appear in the charming character of
AMBIE,
IN THE
BEAUTIFUL HOME DRAMA,
in five acts, entitled
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL will be supported by Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
and the strength of the Company.
FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, May 5,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
WM. E. SINN (Resident Manager).
MONDAY EVENING, May 7, first appearance of
MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
MADAME CELESTE
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 2 and 3
THE HOUSE ON THE BRIDGE OF NOTRE DAME.
Ernest de Lagarde, } .... Madame CELESTE
Zambaro, }
After which, the glorious farce of
TURN HIM OUT.
Nicodemus Nobbs.......................... Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT OF MADAME CELESTE,
who will appear in two grand plays.
SATURDAY.
THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, May 2,
NINTH NIGHT
of the brilliant engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in his great role of
RICHARD III,
in Shakespeare's historical tragedy of
RICHARD THE THIRD;
OR,
THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
RICHARD III.
MR. CHARLES BARRON
AS
EARL OF RICHMOND.
THURSDAY—MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
BRILLIANT COMBINATION.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
LAST WEEK OF EL NINO EDDIE,
MAD'LLE FORRESTAL
The wonderful Female Gymnast, from Europe.
Mr. G. W. SMITH and Ballet Troupe.
Songs, Dances, Dramas, Ethiopian Burlesques, etc.

MUSICAL SOIREE,
EVERY EVENING,
AT THE
CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS,
No. 1235 CHESNUT Street,
Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.
COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT
FOR THE
PRESENTATION
OF THE
Carl Wolfsohn Testimonial,
On Saturday Evening, May 5.
For particulars see Programmes. To be had at the Music Stores. 5 2 4t

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO A GREAT WORK OF ART,
NOW ON EXHIBITION AT
F. GABYLEWITZ'S
PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY,
No. 1305 CHESNUT Street.
Cammarana's Great Historical Picture of the
SACKING OF ALTAMURA,
BY CARDINAL RUFFO, IN 1799
Painted by order of the Italian Government.
The Picture will be engraved by JOHN SARTAIN.
For a full description of this extraordinary production, we refer to the printed details in the Gallery.
Admission to the Gallery, 25 cents. 4 21 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine 1 1[illegible] m

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
BUGGY HARNESS, from.......................$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do........................ 50·00 to 350
HEAVY do do........................ 75·00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS 27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING......... 15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do........................ 30·00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do........................ 12·00 to 150
GENTS' do do........................ 8·00 to 75
Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

DR. LESSEY'S VEGETABLE PILLS CURE Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Rheumatism, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. They purify the blood, and make the skin soft and fair. For sale by Dr. LESSEY, No. 333 N. NINTH street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists generally.
CAMDEN, N. J., September 2, 1865.—Dr. Lessey—Dear Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony in favor of your "Vegetable Liver Pills." I had been afflicted with deranged condition of the Liver for ten years, and, during that time, suffered intensely from acrid discharges from stomach and bowels, seriously prostrating my physical and mental energies for weeks at a time, so much so that my life was despaired of. But, through a kind Providence, I was introduced to you, and by the use of your Pills I have been wonderfully restored, not having had an attack of my old complaint or lost a single Sabbath service. They act like a charm. Had it not been for them, I have no doubt I should have been laid aside from the ministry.
I must add a few lines in favor of your "Life Preserver," or Vegetable Liniment. I have used it for Erysipelas, Scalds and Burns and Inflammations; it produces remarkable results. I was cured of a very bad sore by its use. Many of my neighbors are using it, and it gives universal satisfaction. It should be in every house. Yours,
REV. J. H. STOCKTON,
4 28mwf2m* THIRD Street, Camden, N. J.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS..................................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE...$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR HARTFORD, CONN. direct, via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—The steamer NEVADA, Captain Gramley, now loading at ARCH Street wharf, will leave as above with despatch. For freight, etc., apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
4 30 3t No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT.
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
APRIL 21, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Erecting a Building for the Department of Enginery on the Naval Academy Grounds at Annapolis, Maryland," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 12th day of May next, at which hour the bids will be opened, for furnishing all the materials and workmanship necessary in the erection and completion of a building according to plans and specifications to be seen at the Navy Department or at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

Bidders will be required to state the amount for which they will furnish all materials and complete the building according to the plans and specifications, and in all respects ready for occupation. They are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete the work.

If upon the examination of the plans and specifications, it should appear that modifications can be made tending to lessen the cost of the building without impairing its strength or durability, bidders are invited to suggest such modifications, and to state the amount for which they will complete the building if such modifications are adopted; that is, they can bid according to the plans and specifications, and also according to such modifications as they may think proper to suggest.

Such modifications must not involve any change in the dimensions of the building or in the particular arrangement of rooms as shown on the plans.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into a contract to perform the work according to his bid, and the Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

THORNTON A. JENKINS,
4 25 wm3w Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF THE MILITARY RAILROAD AT BRAZOS SANTIAGO, TEXAS

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

The attention of capitalists seeking a profitable investment is invited to this sale.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Quartermaster-General (Division of River and Rail Transportation), at WASHINGTON, D. C., until the first day of June next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.

The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials and supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment.

The sale will not include the title to the land which does not belong to the United States.

This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.

This route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.

The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. Boats on the river now charge, it is stated, for freight to Brownsville, as high as $5 per barrel, and for passengers $15 each.

The road is five-feet guage, good ties, T rail, and full-spiked.

A more particular description of the property can be obtained at this office, or at that of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, at New Orleans.

A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies, whenever required, at the rates paid by Government at the time to the New York Central Railroad.

The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.

Ten per cent cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Proposals should be endorsed, "Proposals for purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed to the Division of River and Rail Transportation, Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER BLISS,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., in charge of Fourth Division Q. M. G. O. 4 23 tM31

POSTPONEMENT.—PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1865.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of Pages of the illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1865, with the name and address of the Patentee and the character and date of the Patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of the Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration. Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work," under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application at this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

The advertisement for proposals dated the 23d of April, 1866, is withdrawn.

4 30 mwftmy7] JOHN D. DEFREES,
Superintendent of the Public Printing.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
No. 250 G Street,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 21, for the purchase, from the United States, of all the IRON WORK for Nineteen Spans of "Howe's Improved Truss Bridges," consisting of the Rods, Bolts, Plates, and Dowels, suitable for the different spans, the latter varying in length from eighty to one hundred and forty-one feet.

The Iron is now stored at the Works of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio, and will be sold by the pound.

A detailed bill of the iron, and the length of the spans, may be obtained on application at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

The United States reserve the right to reject all bids, if not deemed advantageous.

Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for the Purchase of Bridge Iron."

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Major and A. Q. M.,
4 30-18t U. S. Army.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE
FORT DELAWARE, Del., May 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at Fort Delaware, Del.,

On SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS,

Consisting of:—

Six Frame Buildings 24 feet wide, 14 feet high, and 350 feet long. Containing—
8160 feet Spruce Flooring,
8228 feet grooved Ceiling Boards,
19 200 plain Shingles,
9100 feet Hemlock Sheathing Boards,
11 100 feet Pine Boards.

Eight Corridors, containing—
20,927 feet plain Boards,
4708 Pine Shingles,
6250 feet Flooring,
3500 feet Scantling,
10 Cedar Water Tanks, 2500 gallons each;
9 Lightning Rods 325 feet in all.

Four Sheds, containing—
1964 Shingles,
1300 feet Hemlock Boards,
1300 feet Hemlock Scantling,
1780 feet Pine Boards,
600 feet Flooring,
2 Cooking Ranges.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent, to be paid on each bid; balance immediately after the sale.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within twenty (20) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

The 9 o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, for New Castle. On arrival a steam-tug will leave for the Fort.

By order of
Col. G. W. BRADLEY,
Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept.
E. S. SMITH,
5 2 10t Bvt. Capt. U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE SUPERVISING COMMISSARY
DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
RICHMOND, Va., April 30, 1866.

SALE OF HARD BREAD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the United States Commissary Storehouse, Goldsboro, N. C., about three hundred and sixty-four thousand (364 000) pounds of Hard Bread, in lots to suit purchasers.

This bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of sale.

THOMAS C. SULLIVAN,
5 2 12t Brevet Major and C. S., U. S. A.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold, on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on TUESDAY, the 8th of May, 1866, and continuing from day to day until all is sold, the following described lots of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

145 sets Cart Harness.	125 lbs Tallow,
58 sets Four-horse Harness,	6 bbls. Salt,
40 sets Ambulance Harness,	80 Oil Cans,
170 Saddles,	6 Platform Scales,
56 Carts,	8 Single and Double Blocks,
5 Watering Carts,	28 Crowbars,
17 Army Wagons (four horse),	517 lbs. Railroad Spikes (new),
6 Army Wagons (two horse),	250 Shutter and Gate Hasps,
1 Ambulance (four horse),	250 lbs Nuts,
5 Dead-horse Wagons,	700 Open Rings, Bolts, Links, etc.,
59 Portable Forges,	500 Fire Bolts,
50 Anvils,	850 Linch Pins,
21 Cauldrons,	1200 Staples, Hooks, T's, etc.,
20 Cooking Stoves and Fixtures,	44 pairs Hames,
60 Heating Stoves,	80 Riding Bridles,
50 Benches,	20 part sets 4 horse Ambulance Harness (new),
150 Mess Tables,	10 Bridles (new),
2000 Table Spoons,	100 sets Lines and Martingales,
1000 Knives and Forks,	91 Collar Pads,
54 Ladles,	250 Surcingles, Saddle-bags, and Cruppers,
1000 Tin Cups,	1 set Hobbles,
1000 Tin Plates,	70 Blankets,
85 Coffee Pots,	4 sides Belting Leather,
85 Bread Pans,	4 sides Bridle Leather,
250 Manure Forks,	500 Curry Combs,
100 Axes,	700 Horse Brushes,
50 Spades,	13 sheets Sheet-iron (new),
450 Shovels,	250 lbs. Lead,
7 Coal Buckets (large),	50 lbs Babbit Metal,
950 Water Buckets,	125 Lanterns, Lamps,
318 Head Halters and Ropes (new),	6 boxes Window Glass,
700 Head Halters and Ropes (good),	20 lbs. Rotten Stone,
1000 Head Halters (good),	1 Circular Saw, frame and belting,
200 Head Halters,	2 Circular Saws,
500 Head Halters and Chains,	2 Cross-cut Saws,
500 Neck Straps and Chains,	4 Wood Saws,
500 Halter Chains,	32 Hand Saws,
220 Canvas Horse Covers,	10 Tenon Saws,
8 Grindstones,	50 Planes (assorted),
32 Axle Boxes,	50 Caulking Irons, Hay Hooks, etc.,
6000 lbs. Scrap Iron,	11 Vices,
3000 lbs. Horse Shoes,	150 Brands (assorted),
500 lbs. Chain,	3 Cleavers,
6 Log Chains,	14 Augers,
4000 lbs. Assorted Iron,	1 Tenon Auger (complete),
1122 lbs. Scrap Iron,	8 Braces and Bits,
6000 lbs. Rope,	60 Auger Bits (assorted),
170 Wall Brushes,	12 Trying Squares,
37 sets Shoeing Tools,	10 Spoke Shaves and Saw Setts,
40 sets Saddlers' Tools,	40 Oil Stones,
50 Hardies,	14 Claw Hammers,
150 Pritchels and Punches,	50 Hatchets,
200 pairs Tongs,	5 Screw Drivers,
100 pairs Pinchers,	12 Monkey Wrenches,
75 Cold Chisels,	11 Drawing Knives,
60 Clinch Irons,	2 Spirit Levels,
250 Hammers (assorted),	5 Adzes and Hand Axes,
800 Rasps,	4 Sets Stocks and Dies,
200 Files,	100 Chisels (assorted),
2 Bellows,	500 Halter Squares,
200 Brooms,	200 gross Buckles,
80 Ice Hooks,	10 gross Halter Bolts,
2 sets Shoeing Stocks,	10 gross Rings,
100 Wheelbarrows,	90 Door Bolts and Thumb Latches,
50 Iron Pots,	175 Locks (assorted),
4 Dutch Ovens,	300 Carriage Knobs,
276 Stove Pipe, Joints and Elbows,	20 lbs. Copper Rivets,
50 Camp Kettles,	150 pairs Butt Hinges,
115 Picks,	150 pairs Strap Hinges,
2 Plows,	80 Chairs,
5 Road Scrapers,	2 Office Tables,
3000 Plastering Laths,	25 Office and Field Desks,
90 Wagon Hounds (new),	18,000 Grain Sacks.
27 Feed Troughs,	
88 Double trees and Lead bars,	

One "Felton's Eight-horse Power," with bearings and bolts, shafting, gearing, pulleys, etc., and

One Force Pump, capable of forcing twelve thousand (12,000) gallons of water per day.

And many other articles not enumerated in the above list.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Stores will be delivered on the wharf of the Giesboro Depot, free of expense to the purchaser.

The purchaser will be allowed five (5) days from date of sale in which to remove the stores.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth Street wharf every hour during the days of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge
4 24 12t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1139 GIRARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on the grounds,

AT CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA, ON SATURDAY, May 5th, and MONDAY, May 7th, 1866,

Sale commencing each day at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M.:—

The Buildings, etc., heretofore known as the U. S. Mower Hospital, viz.:—
85 Frame buildings.
6 Cedar Water Tanks, capacity 12,000 gallons each.
1 Cedar Water Tank, capacity 2500 gallons
7 Cooking Ranges.
1 Abbott & Co.'s Coal Scale.
1 Worthington Steam Pump.
1 very superior Steam Engine, 8 horse power, with shafting and belting in fine order; nearly new.
2 Tubular Boilers 4 feet diameter.
4433 feet of Oak Picket Fence.
170 Lightning-rod Irons.
5 large Wooden Wash Troughs.
55 Wooden Wash Sinks.
49 Iron Soil Containers.
22 Iron Hoppers.
160 Table Tops and 320 Trestles.
275 Wooden Benches.

The frame buildings contain
1,000 790 feet Hemlock and White Pine Scantling.
735 390 feet Tongued and Worked Boards.
376,110 feet Rough Boards.
203 000 feet Flooring Boards.
50 feet Counter and Shelving, in dispensary.
122 700 Bricks, in chimney stacks and ranges.

The buildings will be sold separately.

Terms of Sale—Cash, Government funds.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. to be paid on each bid, balance to be paid on rendition of the account.

The Iron and Terra Cotta Pipe to be sold by the foot, as they lie buried in the ground, and to be dug up, and the ground filled in by the purchaser, and is supposed to amount to

175 feet of 4-inch, and 2650 feet of 1½ to 2-inch Iron Gas Pipe, more or less.

The Iron Water and Drain Pipe is supposed to amount to

700 feet of 6-inch, 1600 feet of 4-inch and 3 inch, each respectively.

500 feet of 4-inch Drain Pipe, more or less, and 4 6-inch Iron Valves.

The Terra Cotta Pipe is supposed to amount to 2700 feet of 14-inch, more or less.

Plans of buildings can be obtained at this office and specifications of the property seen.

The ten o'clock A. M. train of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown Railroad Company will arrive at Mower Hospital in time for the sale, starting from Ninth and Green streets.

The buildings, etc., must be removed within thirty (30) days from date of sale, and will be at the risk of the purchaser.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier-General GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
4 24 11t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 13 Brev. Capt. Ord. Dept. U. S. A.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS, OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF STEAM GRIST MILL, AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appurtenances of the mill consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE OF 100 HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set up on a heavy cast iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY, AT FORTRESS MONROE, Va.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 26, 1866.

The following articles of irregular clothing will be sold at Public Auction, at Government Clothing Storehouse, on road leading to Camp Hamilton, Fortress Monroe, Va., on WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:—

5150 pairs leggings, new,
3666 pairs trowsers, new,
56 citizens' coats, new,
22 pairs brogans, new,
7 Marine jackets, new,
23 Zouave vests, new,
23 Zouave scarfs, new,
19 Zouave caps, new,
2 Zouave jackets, new,
164 great coats, damaged,
122 dress coats, damaged,
50 hats and caps, damaged.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers must remove their property within five days from date of sale.

By order of Quartermaster-General.
JOHN LIVERS,
Military Storekeeper United States Army.
E. F. JAMES,
4 27 16t Auctioneer.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of
570 ARMY WAGONS,
in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

SALE OF SPADES, SHOVELS, ETC.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Will be sold at Auction, under the direction of Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Storekeeper at Clothing Depot, Armory Square, this city, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

17,000 Spades, new;
5500 short handled and 1500 long-handled Shovels, new; and
90 Sibley Tents, worn.

These Spades and Shovels are from the best manufacturers, and many of them are in original packages.

Tents will be sold singly; Spades and Shovels in lots of twelve, with the privilege of twelve dozen.

Five days are allowed purchasers to remove their goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 21 18t Depot of Washington.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MANURE.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, for the purchase and removal, semi-weekly, of all Manure that may accumulate at the Government Stables, TWENTY-THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., for sixty (60) days from date of acceptance of the highest bidder.

Bidders will state the price in writing and figures per load. For one (1) horse cart, two (2) horse wagon, and four (4) horse wagon loads, each respectively.

Payments to be made before removal of manure.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed for the interest of the Government.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for Manure," and address to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. G. H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

HENRY BOWMAN,
5 1 4t Capt. and Asst Quartermaster.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD,
PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1866.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th of May next, at 12 o'clock M., will be sold by auction, at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the following articles in estimated quantities, viz.:—

Junk, ten tons.
Old Canvas, five tons.

Ten per cent of the purchase money must be deposited at the close of the sale, the remainder to be paid and the goods removed within five days after the sale.

Commodore H. K. HOFF, U. S. N.,
4 25 17t Inspector of Ordnance.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18; with Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.
PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1866.

The Bombardment of Valparaiso.

THE news of the destruction, by a Spanish fleet, of the city of Valparaiso, together with public and private property to the value, as estimated, of twenty millions of dollars, is likely to produce a great deal of indignant feeling in this country. In the first place, Spain had no just cause of war with Chili. Her quarrel was with Peru, respecting the Chincha Islands, which she designed to seize like a pirate, because they were likely to prove profitable, and Spain thought she had the power to appropriate them to her own use and benefit regardless of all questions of right. This attempted robbery Peru naturally and very properly resisted, and in the progress of the controversy that arose out of the affair, Spain commenced hostilities against Peru. At this stage of the difficulty, the Spanish men-of-war undertook to get supplies of coal in the Chilian ports; but Chili, not wishing to be made even an involuntary accessory of Spain in a war against a sister republic in her immediate neighborhood, and desirous, also, to maintain her obligations of neutrality, refused to the Spaniards the privilege of obtaining coal for their war vessels in her harbors. This enraged the Spanish Admiral, who laid the whole coast of Chili under blockade. This led the Chilians to adopt certain defensive measures, which provoked further outrages against their sovereignty, until at length an order came from Madrid to the Spanish Admiral "to destroy, burn, and desolate, to the utmost of his power, all the Chilian and Peruvian towns and property on the coast."

The bombardment and destruction of Valparaiso on the 31st of March, after four days' notice for the removal of the sick, etc., was accomplished in pursuance of the aforesaid order, in entire disregard of the earnest remonstrance of the naval and diplomatic representatives of England, France, and the United States. It is not our purpose to discuss just now the conduct of those representatives, in withdrawing from the harbor of Valparaiso under the circumstances of the case, and abandoning it to the mercy of the Spaniards. Prudence requires that before passing judgment on matters of so much delicacy and importance, the press should be in possession of an authentic statement of all the essential facts, and it is probable that Commodore RODGERS and Gen KILPATRICK, who represented this Government on the occasion, will be able to explain satisfactorily the line of action which they deemed it wise and right to pursue in the emergency. Indeed, it already appears that at a meeting of the British residents of Valparaiso resolutions were adopted severely censuring the vacillating course of the British Admiral DENMAN, while a committee was simultaneously appointed to express to General KILPATRICK and Commodore RODGERS their high appreciation of their efforts proffered to prevent, by co-operation with the British force, the bombardment of the city.

It remains, however, to inquire whether any nation shall be allowed to blockade the coast and destroy the towns and cities of another, against all the laws of civilized war, and without any just cause of hostility, merely because it may have power enough at the particular time and place to perpetrate such an outrage? Chili, in refusing to allow the Spanish navy to procure coal in her ports, with a view to prosecute belligerent measures against Peru, not only did what she was bound to do as a neutral, but she acted for the moment, and in the specific instance, in defense of the common law of nations, and for their mutual interests, in so far as they are involved in and protected by that law. Moreover, the property of citizens of the United States, England, and France, to say nothing of peril to their lives, was included in the destruction of the Chilian city, and it may become a question whether, in the absence of any just cause of war on the side of Spain against the little South American republics, the destruction of the private property of foreigners resident in Valparaiso does not afford ground to their respective Governments for protest against the act of the Spanish Admiral, and for claims of indemnification against the Spanish Government. And this, too, notwithstanding the four days' notice given by the commander of the Spanish squadron of his intention to bombard the place.

The whole affair, at all events, is well fitted to excite the resentful feelings of the people of this country especially. When two leading European powers attempt by combination to overthrow republicanism in Mexico and establish an empire in its stead, and another European monarchy, of comparatively insignificant pretension or rank, undertakes to destroy a republic in another part of this hemisphere, it is quite time that the United States should interpose in such manner and form as will suffice to put an end effectually and at once to all such foreign designs or conspiracies to subvert her institutions and plant monarchism in either division of the American continent. For obvious reasons of temporary policy, we have suffered the "Monroe Doctrine" to assert itself with the quiet menace of a gun pointing its muzzle from the port-hole of a fortress. But events are taking place which may call for something more than this, and our people will, no doubt, rejoice greatly and universally when their Government shall declare to all the world that it means to stand forth as the active champion and defender of republicanism on this side of the globe, against all monarchical cabals, and in despite of all consequences.

The Cotton Question in England.

THE cotton manufacturers of England have, for several years, been trying to derive their supply of the raw material from some quarter of the British possessions. Were they contemplating merely a provision against a deficient crop in this country, they would be acting with commendable providence. But they have again and again avowed that their chief purpose has been to emancipate themselves from dependence on America for a material which enters so largely into the commercial interests of the kingdom as to impair seriously its political freedom in relation to this hemisphere. It is easy to understand why the British ministry and Parliament should wish to break loose from any conditions inconveniently restricting their action in matters of international consequence; but it is amazing that the Government has been literally instigated by the spinners of Manchester to measures intended to substitute the cotton of India for that of this country. Do they see the formidable rivalry their policy must raise up in opposition to British industry and commerce, and the millions of yearly revenue it must withdraw from British pockets? Have they no more sense than to suppose they can have this matter all their own way, forgetting that trade insists upon reciprocity as an essential condition, and that when discontinued on one side, it compels a counter suspension on the other?

Suppose it be admitted that the experiment of growing cotton in India will yet be successful, and that the British cotton factories will cease altogether consuming the American product; what then? Why, two most important effects must certainly follow, either of which will prove disastrous to the looms of Manchester, while both would be more than they could long stand up under. In the first place, the closing up of the British market for our cotton would necessarily develop a market for it at home. We should be driven into the manufacture of cotton until our consumption in that way of the raw material would equal the domestic production. In that event, the nearness to our mills of the source of supply, and the superabundant quantity of the staple always obtainable, would cheapen it greatly, so that the home fabrics could be sold, not only in the United States, but in all foreign countries, at prices fully as low, if not lower than those of England could be sold here or elsewhere. And the friends of a protective tariff could not desire a more favorable expedient for the effectual and permanent practical realization of their long-cherished policy, than the transfer of the consumption of American raw cotton from the factories of Old England to those which would be speedily multiplied on this side of the ocean by the cessation of the demand for our chief Southern product in the manufacturing district of Lancashire.

Hence, Yankee labor, skill, and capital would be afforded a powerful impulse in a new direction, and, as a final consequence, the United States would be made a formidable competitor of Great Britain in the fabrication of cotton cloths and threads, and the like, not only in this hemisphere, but also in the markets of the Old World. The advantage of cheaper labor on the side of the English would be counterbalanced by the cheaper raw cotton on our side, as the article can hardly be grown and transported from India to Manchester as cheaply as it may be raised and delivered to our manufacturers from the plantations in the South; and with these essential conditions of competition in our favor, we feel confident that the American manufacturers would be able to meet those of England in any market, and undersell them.

In the second place, Great Britain, in ceasing to take our cotton and forcing us to manufacture it, would lose the chief market for her own fabrics. We would not want them when producing more than enough for our own necessities, at lower prices than the foreign article could be had for. With this market for their muslins, thread, and like commodities closed against them, where would British manufacturers find an equivalent one? With no sufficient demand for their fabrics outside of the United Kingdom, what would be the nature of the cotton supply from India to the mill-owners and operatives of Manchester? For these reasons our English cousins had better take care lest, in striving to achieve independence of this country in respect of the cotton supply, they do not make us, in turn, entirely independent of them. By the change they seek, they have everything to lose, while the United States has everything to gain.

DEMOCRATIC LOGIC.—The New York *Daily News*, in denying the right of the Government to disfranchise the late Rebels, proposes this "dilemma:"—

"If these men are not citizens, when did they cease to be so? If they ceased to be so when they first seceded, then *they could not be rebels and traitors!* If they are not rebels and traitors they are not criminals—since rebellion and treason are the only crimes charged against them—and there is neither reason nor justice in treating them as such."

This is certainly profound. Rebellion and treason can only be committed by *citizens!* This is neither the doctrine of the Constitution nor of common sense. There are thousands of persons living in this country who are not citizens, and yet who can commit treason and rebellion as easily as they can commit burglary or murder. The "dilemma" of the *News* exists only in the brain of its editor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 2, 1866.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, and prices continue unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 5-20s sold at 101¼@101⅛, a slight decline. 94 was bid for 10-40s; 107⅜ for 6s of 1881; and 101¾ for 7·30s. City loans are in fair demand; the new issue sold at 96¼@96⅝, a slight decline.

The recent improvement of our securities in the London market is shown by the following table of prices:—

	April 14	*April 21.*
Consols	85⅝@86⅛	87⅛@87⅜
Illinois Central	79 @80	80 @80½
Erie	52½@53	53½@ —
Five-twenties	67 @67⅜	70⅛@70½

Railroad shares are less active. Philadelpia and Erie sold at 32¾@33¼, the former rate a decline of ⅛; Reading at 53@53⅛, an advance of ¼; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56¼, no change; 120½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 42¼ for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held. Hestonville sold at 42; and Union at 35½; 73 was bid for Second and Third; 53 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

In Bank shares there is nothing doing. 120 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 93 for Northern Liberties; 28 for Mechanics'; 23 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 60 for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue quiet. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35, a slight decline.

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 7½.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant on call, at 4@5 ₱ cent., and stock houses are unable to use the capital offered. Appearances indicate that, before May closes, call loans to leading houses will be quoted at three per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best passes at 6@7, and second grade at 8@9 per cent. Foreign exchange closes very firm. Bills at 60 days, on London, are quoted at 107¾@108⅛ for Commercial, 108⅛@108⅝ for Bankers'; do at short sight, 109⅛@109⅝. Freights are dull. The engagements to Liverpool, per steamer, are 7000 bushels Corn, at 3d., and 50 tons Tallow, at 12s. 6d."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$17000	Sun & E 7s	95	100 sh	Phil & Erie	33¼
$1000	U S 5-20s 64	101¾	300 sh	do..lots	b30 33⅛
$7000	do 1862	101½	200 sh	do.....	lots 33⅛
$2500	do.	101¾	200 sh	do.....	b5 33⅛
$1000	do	101⅞	300 sh	do..lots	s30 33
$1000	U S 7 30s Aug	101¾	100 sh	do.....	b5 33
$8000	City 6s, new	93½	400 sh	do..lots	b30 33
$10000	do	96⅞	300 sh	do..lts.	b30 32⅞
$7000	do	96⅜	100 sh	do..	b30 32¾
$500	do	96⅞	200 sh	Read..lots.	s30 53
$500	do	96¾	35 sh	do...transf	53
$320	Susq. Cn scrip	61¼	100 sh	do.....	s60 53
$12000	C & A 6s	89	100 sh	do.....	53⅛
$12000	Pa R 1-mt 6s	100	100 sh	do	b10 53⅛
$1000	N Pa 6s	89	62 sh	do.....	c. 53
$1050	do	89¼	68 sh	Penna R lots	55¼
400 sh	Ocean....lots	7⅛	100 sh	N Y & M'dC	7¼
100 sh	do.....b30	7⅛	100 sh	Hest'v'e R	42
250 sh	Union Pas.R.	35⅛			

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A M	126⅜	12 M	127⅛
11 A M	126⅜	1 P. M	127⅞

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying	*Selling*
American Gold	127½	127¾
American Silver, 3s and 5s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	½
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—The following are the semi-annual dividends declared by the banks of this city:—

Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank	6	per cent.
Manufacturers'	6	"
Consolidation	6	"
Second	5	"
Central	5	"
Commonwealth	5	"
Girard	6	"
Kensington	10	"
National Bank of Commerce	7⅜	"
City National Bank	7	"
Southwark	7	"
Commercial	5	"
National Bank of Germantown	7	"
Corn Exchange National Bank	7	"
Union	6	"
Third	5	"
Sixth	8	"
First	6	"
Mechanics	10	"
Western	10	"
Penn	5	"

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 2.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, but prices are firmly maintained. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly. About 1000 bbls. were disposed of, at $7@8 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $8@9 for extras; $9 50@10 50 for common and fancy Northwest extra family; $10 25@11 25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly, with small sales at $4 87½@5. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and prime continue in good demand, but common is but little sought after. Small sales of red were made at $2 40@2 65 for fair and choice lots; white ranges from $2 60 to $2 95. Rye is in fair demand, and prices have advanced; sales of 500 bushels choice Pennsylvania at $1. Corn is very scarce and yellow is in active demand; 18,000 bushels sold at 81c afloat, and some in the cars at 80@84c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 60c., and light Delaware at 61@62c. No sales of Barley or Malt have been reported.

There is no Cloverseed here, and not much demand for the article. We quote at $5@5 75 the latter rate for choice. Timothy is scarce, and is taken on arrival at $5 50@6. Flaxseed comes forward slowly, and meets with a moderate demand at $2 67@2 75.

Whisky continues dull. Pennsylvania is selling at $2 24@2 28, and Ohio at $2 27.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The people never tire of the great Ravels. A new bill of attractions is prepared for each evening, and every act is admirably performed. As these are the last nights of Mr. Wheatley's engagement, every one should take advantage of the times, and witness the performances of the renowned troupe of pantomimists. To-night the three Ravel brothers, Young America, Signora Pepita, and the Martinetti family appear in a great programme, assisted by the whole company. On Friday Francois Ravel takes his farewell benefit, and on Saturday afternoon the fifth Ravel Matinee will be given. Bear these facts in mind, as this brilliant little season is drawing to a close.

NEW AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—This afternoon there is to be a matinee performance at this house. This evening Madlle Forrestel, the wonderful French female gymnast, appears, in connection with El Nino Eddie, the child wonder, and all of the stock company favorites. Mr. G. W. Smith will also execute several dances in bal et with Miss Jenny Stone and Miss Mollie Kullmyer. On Monday evening Miss Leo Hudson, the *Mazeppa* performer, appears for a six nights engagement.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION WESTWARD.—In the months of January and February the excess of passengers West to Chicago above those returning to the East, was estimated at 3800 each month. In March the excess of travel West was 5400, and for April it will probably reach 10,000, showing that the emigration westward is increasing at a rapid pace.

SOMETHING OF A SHOWER IN TEXAS.—The Navasota (Texas) *Ranger* says:—"This week we have had a deluge of rain and storms. On Thursday the Brazos had risen within four feet of its banks, and it was generally believed there would be an overflow. On Friday the river commenced falling, to the great relief of the bottom planters. We have not seen the Brazos so high in ten years—drift-wood, cattle, horses, and fence-rails came floating down.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-made Clothing in the city and the largest assortment to select from. Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Willcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720 CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.*]

☞ TO THE HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF PHILADELPHIA:—

COMRADES:—The cause for which we fought on land and sea must be ratified this fall at the ballot-box. At the present time as well as when the storm of rebellion relied with its mightiest power our country looks pleadingly to us to rescue it from the ruin which still threatens it. The same men and their accomplices who fought against us with the cartridge box and bayonet are now waging a war against us with the ballot box and the ballot. The are thoroughly organized. Already are they marshalling their forces for the attack. Shall we allow them to take us by surprise? Will we allow ourselves to be caught without a single picket posted? Will we meet their attack with a poorly organized skirmish line? No! Let us organize; let at least one company be formed in each and every ward; let the companies be consolidated into regiments, and the regiments into brigades; let the brigades be consolidated into divisions into corps, and the corps into one grand army of men who have proven that they are willing to sacrifice their lives upon the altar of their country's honor.

Our General in-chief has already been chosen in the person of that patriot soldier

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W. GEARY.

Our flag is nailed to the mast, with our motto, "None but Loyal Men shall Govern," indelibly stamped upon it.

This is a duty we owe to our distracted country; it is a duty we owe to ourselves; and last, but not least, it is a duty we owe to our disabled comrades and to the wives and children of those who gave up their lives in defense of our flag.

Experience has proven that we have nothing to expect from professional politicians. "They make the word of promise to our ears, and break it to our hopes."

Words and promises will not feed the wives and little ones.

Bounties should be equalized.

The amount of pensions to widows and orphans and to disabled sailors and soldiers should be increased.

Soldiers should have a fair share of the patronage of the Government.

Much, very much is to be done which can only be accomplished by organization. We have the power, if we organize. The orphan of him who was the life of his squad appeals to us to organize. The spirits of the dead hover about us, and in angelic chorus plead with us "for the sake of humanity, for the sake of our country," to organize.

JOSHUA F. OWEN,
5 2 4t Chairman of Committee.

☞ RALLY, SOLDIERS, RALLY!—A Meeting of all honorably discharged Soldiers favorable to the election of General JOHN W. GEARY, as Governor of Pennsylvania will meet at the County Court Room, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets on SATURDAY, May 5, 1866, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for organizing Ward Clubs of "the boys in blue."

By order of the Committee.
5 2 3t JOSHUA T. OWEN, Chairman.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1866.

At an Election held May 1, 1866, the following-named persons were chosen officers of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
JAMES S. COX.
MANAGERS.

JOHN FARNUM,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
RICH'D RICHARDSON	FREDERICK GRAFF,
AND'W MANDERSON,	FISHER HAZARD,
JACOB P. JONES,	CHARLES L. BORIE,
FRANCIS C. YARNALL,	CHARLES WHEELER.
SAMUEL M. STOKES,	

5 2 3t F. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1866.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 237 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on MONDAY, May 14, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand dollars ($200 000), and to take measures to reduce the expenses of the company, and promote general interest of the same.

5 2 wfm6t JOHN GALLAGHER, Jr., Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1 the

FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of LEVERING and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.

All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 329 CHESNUT street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.

The books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 329 CHESNUT Street.

4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT.; also, an Extra Dividend of ONE PER CENT., both payable on demand free of taxes.

5 1 6t W. FUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ UNION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, clear of United States taxes, and payable on demand.

5 1 3t N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The Directors have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., clear of tax and payable on demand.

5 1 6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

5 1 3t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

☞ SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.

5 1 6t W. H. SHOLMERDINE, Cashier.

☞ CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.

5 1 6t WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing or Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK

Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.

Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY.

In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.

In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.

THE BEST IN THE CITY,

At the Lowest Prices.

Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

4 11w 24 4p]

FASHIONS 1866.

RECOMMEND

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(Or Double Spring)

SKIRTS

They will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs. They are acknowledged by all Ladies, throughout the length and breadth of the land, to be the most Perfect and Agreeable SKIRT ever invented, and unequalled in Elegance, Elasticity, Lightness, Durability, Comfort and, Economy.

The Last New Style

IS THE CELEBRATED

EMPRESS TRAIL,

Which is the MOST BEAUTIFUL AND AGREEABLE SKIRT ever worn, being particularly adapted to the present fashionable style of dresses:—so says "Godey's Lady's Book;" "Frank Leslie's Fashion Magazine;" "Demarest's Monthly Magazine of Fashions;" "Le Bon Ton;" "The Boudoir of Fashion;" and the Fashion Articles of the different Newspapers.

See opinions of the Press and Fashion Magazines generally, proclaiming the great SUPERIORITY of these

CELEBRATED SKIRTS.

AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole owners of the PATENT,

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

WAREROOMS AND OFFICE,

No. 97 CHAMBERS,

AND

Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., New York.

FOR SALE IN ALL FIRST-CLASS STORES IN THIS CITY, THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES, AND ELSEWHERE.

AT WHOLESALE BY ALL THE LEADING JOBBERS. [52 wfm6t4p

SPRING.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS,

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

☞ GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—A large House, with all the modern conveniences, extensive grounds and plenty of shade; stabling for three horses; within ten minutes walk of railroad station. Will be rented with or without the stable. Address Box No. 1368, Philadelphia Post Office. [5 2 4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE NOW OPEN

A FULL STOCK

OF

BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDAS.
WHITE LACE SHAWLS.
WHITE LACE ROTUNDAS.

BLACK SILK MANTLES.
CLOTH SACQUES.
REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS, $3·00.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, $4·50.
SHETLAND SHAWLS, $6·00.

REAL SHETLAND SHAWLS

AS HIGH AS

THIRTY DOLLARS APIECE.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

WILL OPEN THIS MORNING

SIX CASES

UPWARDS OF

Three Hundred Pieces,

OF

DESIRABLE

DRESS GOODS,

AT 37½ CENTS A YARD,

BEING MUCH

BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

mw2t

Wholesale and Retail.

EARLE'S GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

ON EXHIBITION FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
MR. HAMILTON'S
NIAGARAS,
COMPRISING
"THE FALLS," by Moonlight,
"NIAGARA," Sunset, and
"THE WHIRLPOOL," Niagara.

Also, a most remarkable Landscape,
BY DURAND,
THE KAATSKILLS, from Hillsdale,
AND A VIEW IN "YO SEMITE VALLEY,"
BY BIERSTADT. [5 1 3t

BEDDING
AND
FEATHER WAREHOUSE,
TENTH STREET,
BELOW ARCH.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables, Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.
AMOS HILLBORN,
No. 44 North TENTH Street,
6 Below Arch.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
ASHMEAD'S PHARMACY,
No. 336 South SECOND Street.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3m4p

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
CHEAP AT YOST'S
NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
Also, EVERYTHING NEEDED IN HOUSEKEEPING. [4 20 2w 4p

No. 49 N. NINTH Street, below Arch

[Continued from the First Page.]

ble, the blue rises from the mouth of the guns rising up and preserving their symmetry for many minutes. At a quarter past ten the *Blanca* ceased firing, dropped back astern of the *Villa de Madrid*, and remained silent for some time. Ten minutes after the *Resolucion* suspended her fire on the depot and moved up near the *Numancia*, the other two vessels continuing the bombardment.

EFFECT OF THE SHOTS.

From the bluff near the palace, where the Location had taken refuge at the residence of Lewis Osthaus, Esq. we could overlook the whole action and see the shots strike in the buildings just below us. Those of the *Vencedora* crashed through the Exchange, driving brick and plank out into the plaza, and then struck the palace, knocking the mortar in all directions. Many of her shells passed through rows of houses exploding several squares from the public buildings and finally setting them on fire. The *Villa de Madrid* divided her attention between the Custom House, which by this time was badly shattered, and the Chilian flag on the hill above, the Spaniards seeming to be very anxious to cut down the colors. Shots fired at the flagstaff continued their flight up the side of the ranges beyond, skipping along the earth like a stone thrown across the water, and endangering the lives of hundreds who had supposed themselves secure.

THE CITY FIRED.

After minutes to 11 the fire in the private residences broke out through the roofs, threatening the destruction of that portion of the city, and a short time afterwards smoke appeared from the first Custom House, showing that one of those buildings had also taken fire.

OUR VESSELS LOOKING ON THE SCENE.

The *Mohongo*, of our squadron, and one of the English frigates, starting out from among the vessels lying in the background, then steamed down towards the city for the purpose of obtaining a better view of the effect of the bombardment, and after laying off the starboard bow of the *Villa de Madrid* a few minutes, returned again to their stations, the wind having increased and cleared the harbor of most of the smoke.

CHURCHES AND HOSPITALS FIRED UPON.

By this time the *Blanca* had returned to a point near the *Villa de Madrid* and resumed her fire with great vigor, both vessels not only shelling the custom houses, but firing at the church towers and hospitals, all of which were struck, and also throwing round shot at the groups of men, women, and children in the hills. There can be no apology to such acts. The churches and hospitals, with one exception, were at remote distances from the public property, and could not have been struck without being intentional. The people on the hills were also not only out of the range of the Palace and forts, but were so high above the city that they could not have been reached without great elevation of the guns.

At ten minutes past 11 the little steam launch put out from the *Numancia*, and ran alongside the *Blanca*. That frigate backed firing, and moved off towards the flagship giving, two parting shots from her port when she passed the stern of the *Villa de Madrid*, while the *Resolucion*, after receiving another order from the launch, came up near the position just abandoned by the other vessels. It was twenty minutes before the *Resolucion* opened her batteries, and in the meantime, the *Villa de Madrid* had been moving ahead nearer the Custom Houses, from which dense volumes of smoke were ascending.

THE CHILIAN FLAG STRUCK.

Both frigates turned their fire on the Chilian flag, and in a short time it dropped over one of the guys of the staff having been cut. The Spanish sailors yelled their satisfaction at this exploit, but the Chilians rushed out from the old barracks, let down the topmast, and the flag floated out as fairly as before.

THE BOMBARDMENT ENDED.

The bombardment momentarily became more severe, the frigates sweeping the whole city west of the palace. The *Blanca*, which had run out to the *Numancia*, suddenly increased her speed, turned her head towards the city, and, after sending a few shot from her forward starboard guns at the Custom House and Bolsa, ran along the beach opposite the railroad depot, and opened again within musket shot of the buildings. For half an hour the frigates pounded steadily at the silent town, as if exasperated by their miserable firing of the morning, when suddenly the *Villa de Madrid* shifted her position and started towards the *Numancia*, and, as a breath of wind from the sea lifted up the smoke for a moment, we caught a glimpse of the Spanish flag hanging listlessly from the flagship's fore-yardarm. The bombardment was over. The *Resolucion* and *Blanca* fired a few shots, evidently reluctant to abandon their enjoyment, and then all the Spanish vessels under full headway, steamed out towards the mouth of the harbor, turning in at last to their anchorage, near the northern side of the bay, five miles distant.

EFFORTS TO EXTINGUISH THE FLAMES.

As soon as the signal of the *Numancia* was distinguished the bells in the city were rung, and the firemen who had been prevented from approaching the fire, rushed out with their engines, while the people streamed down from the hills to the city. Four of the custom houses were on fire when threatened every moment to envelope the others, and three blocks of private buildings were already destroyed. The flames were spreading with great rapidity, and the wind freshened from the bay, but the firemen finally succeeded in checking the progress of the fire though not without the assistance of fire companies from Santiago, and seven hundred sailors sent ashore from our squadron.

The English Admiral sent a hundred men to help put out the fire, but the feeling against the British squadron was so bitter among the people, including all the English residents, that their assistance was declined, and the men returned to the ships. Troops were stationed throughout the city to protect property from evil-disposed persons, and the fire, which broke out a number of times after being apparently overcome, was finally wholly extinguished, one of the custom houses being saved. Among those who distinguished themselves in preventing the further spread of the conflagration were Mr Henry Meigs, the American millionaire, and his two sons, all of whom labored as firemen until late hour at night.

The quiet which prevailed after the bombardment was remarkable. There is in Chili no such character as a rowdy. I have not seen a single disorderly Chilian since my arrival here, and fights among inhabitants, and disturbances such as afford the subject of our police reports, are unknown. There was reason to fear, however, that after such an event there might be some drunkenness, street fights and perhaps pillaging, but the night passed in as peaceful a manner as if nothing had transpired, except so far as the interest manifested by the inhabitants in the effect of the bombardment was concerned. On Sunday services were held in the churches as usual, and the street cars resumed their trips, as well as the trains between Valparaiso and Santiago.

FEARS OF ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT.

Notwithstanding however, that the United States squadron and the English frigates had returned to their anchorage close in near the city immediately after the bombardment had ceased, the authorities apprehended another attack in a short time, and the public circulating the rumor that the Spanish fleet would renew the attack on Monday, great uneasiness prevailed. Mr Wheelwright, a prominent American in Valparaiso, accordingly called on Commodore Rodgers for the purpose of ascertaining what he might know on the subject, and received the following reply in writing:—

COMMODORE RODGERS ANNOUNCES THAT THE CITY WILL NOT BE AGAIN BOMBARDED.

UNITED STATES STEAMER "VANDERBILT," VALPARAISO, April 1, 1866.—SIR:—In an official interview which I had this morning with the Spanish Admiral, on board the *Numancia*, he assured me that he had no present intention of bombarding the city.

Upon the strength of this assurance, I feel confident that the people can return in safety to their homes.

Very respectfully, JOHN RODGERS,
Commodore United States Navy.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT, Esq.

THE PEOPLE REASSURED.

This information appearing in an extra of the *Patria*, the alarm speedily subsided, and the remainder of the day passed in quiet. On Monday a few of the inhabitants returned to their places of business, but most of them being gone out some distance from the city, a small proportion of the establishments have been reopened. Several hundred families were gratuitously provided for in Santiago, and will probably remain there until it is definitely known what the Spaniards intend to do respecting this city.

REPLY OF ADMIRAL NUNEZ TO GENERAL KILPATRICK'S PROTEST.

About ten o'clock yesterday morning General Kilpatrick received the following reply to his protest addressed to Admiral Nunez:—

FRIGATE "NUMANCIA," VALPARAISO, March 30, 1866.—Most Excellent Sir:—I have received your court. us note dated yesterday, in which, in reply to the memorandum which I had the honor to address to the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Chili through your Excellency, to set forth the motives which unfortunately made it necessary for me to resort to the extremity of the bombardment of Valparaiso, your Excellency is pleased to protest against the consequences of this act of war, so far as regards your fellow citizens.

While the incredible obstinacy of the Government of the republic, which has refused all kinds of arrangements—as your Excellency personally knows—obliges me to carry out to-morrow the indispensable measure of rigor which I have mentioned, upon it, from this fact will fall the responsibility of all the damages which may be suffered by neutral residents of Valparaiso in consequence of the bombardment.

I avail myself of this new opportunity to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my most distinguished consideration.

CASTO MENDEZ NUNEZ.

To his Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Chili.

This terminated the correspondence between our Minister and the Spanish Admiral.

THE SPANISH ADMIRAL PROMISES NOT TO AGAIN OPEN ON VALPARAISO.

On the same day the English and French consuls visited the flag-ship for the purpose of learning, if possible, what Nunez expected to do hereafter. In response to their inquiries he said that he should not bombard Valparaiso again, unless the Government interfered with the property of or permitted outrages upon Spaniards in Chili, or attempted to use torpedoes against his vessels.

TORPEDOES IN THE CITY.

There are now a number of torpedoes in the city, ready for use, and the projectors are anxious to go out among the Spanish vessels with them, but the fear of another attack upon Valparaiso will probably prevent any attempt to blow up the ships.

DAMAGES TO VALPARAISO.

Notwithstanding the promise of Admiral Nunez to respect all churches and hospital buildings, every religious and charitable institution was shelled, as well as a portion of the city composed alone of private residences. The churches are all situated in localities remote from the public buildings, and were designated by large white flags. They could not have been struck by shot unless the Spaniards had intentionally fired at them. None of the churches or hospitals received less than three shots; and the Convent of the Barron, on the hills, which was occupied by women and children, was struck twenty-one times.

Two women were killed in their houses on the heights where every one supposed they would have been secure; and a number of children are reported to have been killed in other localities distant from the objects threatened by Admiral Nunez in manifesto. Shots were also fired at the groups of spectators a mile from the business part of the city, rendering it necessary for the authorities to station a line of sentries along the ridges back of the town, so as to prevent the people from collecting in crowds, and thus drawing the enemy's fire.

THE TOTAL LOSS

is estimated at twenty millions of dollars. Four large bonded warehouses, with their contents and twelve squares of the business part of the city were burned. Fortunately a great proportion of the property had been removed from the private buildings, so that these losses are limited to the value of the structures. The warehouses, however, were full of American, French, English, and German goods, there having been no opportunity to get out any property from the custom houses, except from the long outlying left standing. This structure was badly battered by the shot, but can be repaired without great expense.

There is scarcely a mercantile house in Valparaiso which has not suffered more or less from the destruction of the custom houses. As the books and papers of these firms are still out of the city it is impossible to give more than a few names of losers. I have been able to glean only the following estimates of individual losses in the mercantile community, and these must be taken only as approximate estimates. In my next letter I shall probably give a detailed statement of personal losses.

FRENCH.

Montgardini & Co.	$30 000
Couve & Co	7 000
Thomas, La Chambre & Co.	75 000
Germain & Lire here	100.000

GERMAN.

Wodle, Behrens & Co.	$10 000
Weber & Co.	11 000
Griesar, Schuchard & Co.	150,000

AMERICAN HOUSES.

Alsop & Co., New York	$35 000
Hemenway & Co., Boston	50 000
Loring & Co., Boston	25,000
Lanman, Kemp & Co., New York	4 000

ENGLISH.

Huth, Grunlup & Co.	$20,000
Williamson, Balfour & Co.	10 000
Green, Nicholson & Co.	8 000
Graham, Rowe & Co.	150,000
Cross & Co.	6,000

DAMAGE TO PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The damage sustained by the public buildings is considerable, but can be repaired without great expense. About two thousand projectiles—principally thirty-two pound solid shot, were thrown into the city. Of this number the palace received sixty-one, the exchange nineteen, and the railroad station twenty-nine. The number which struck the custom houses of course cannot be ascertained since the fire, and was very great. It is estimated that the following sums will repair the buildings above mentioned:—Palace, $2000; Exchange, $2000; and the railroad depot, $250.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ACADEMY OF THE FINE ARTS.

CHARACTER OF THE EXHIBITION.

IS THE INSTITUTION WHAT IT SHOULD BE?

A more careful examination of the Spring Exhibition has disappointed us. Hitherto the Academy has been treated with indulgence by the press, from a fear that just criticism would injure it. Ill-founded fear! The Academy has suffered from too much leniency; all of its exhibitions have been equally praised, and the Directors have not been held to a strict account. Thus, year by year, the exhibitions have grown worse; and we do not hesitate to say that, with all proper allowance, the present collection is discreditable.

It does not contain one great picture.

It has many that are good, but it lacks variety, and its prevailing tone is commonplace.

The blame of this must be divided among the Directors, the artists, and the newspapers.

The Directors have shown a want of enterprise; they have not endeavored with energy to make great exhibitions, but have depended upon the distribution of circulars, and voluntary contributions of the possessors of pictures. The management needs the rough reorganization; it must be awakened from its long sleep. New men should be put at its head. Every name in the Board of Directors is, we admit, a good one; but what interest do the majority of the members take in the institution? Year after year, the Academy, like an old-fashioned Conestoga wagon, jogs along in deep ruts worn by half a century of travel.

The artists, who are always in a state of civil war, have been influenced by petty jealousies. Some of them make the Academy their headquarters, and control it to advance their own reputations; others, equally to blame, refuse to have anything to do with it, and will scarcely send their pictures. This year the annual quarrel with the Hanging Committee has gone so far that two of the best artists in Philadelphia, Edward Moran and Thomas Moran, have not sent a single picture. James Hamilton is not well represented, though an exhibition without one of his great paintings is like *Hamlet* with the Prince omitted. W. T. Richards has but two pictures, and those inferior to his average.

Conceding that the Hanging Committee have a delicate trust, and, like the old man and his son who took the jackass to market, cannot hope to please everybody, still we agree that the pictures are badly hung. The New York painters—better represented than we thought from our first visit—monopolize the best places. The artists on the Hanging Committee have taken care of each other, and many good pictures are hustled away. The best marine in the collection, "Liverpool Harbor," by James Hamilton, is hung in the most obscure corner of the Northwest Gallery, while in the Northeast Gallery, the best room in the building where for many years it has been the custom to place the best pictures—numbers of commonplaces are prominently displayed. These are instances that we need not multiply. The public may judge for itself.

The newspapers, if they had done their duty three years ago, might have prevented this gradual decline of the Academy, but their meaningless praise has aided it. With very few exceptions the art criticisms have been little above the level of the theatrical puffs, in which every actor who comes to town is styled "a man of unequalled genius," and every actress "beautiful and chaste." While the management of the Academy has lain in its Rip Van Winkle sleep, the newspapers have sung their "Rock-a-bye baby" lullabies in the most dulcet tones. To a public institution unjust praise is more dangerous than false censure.

It is not too late to reform these evils. The Directors of the Academy should seriously consider its feeble and languishing condition; a reform in its management would be seconded by the artists; and, finally, the newspapers, without fear or favor, should say precisely what they think. It is not so important that they should think correctly as that they should speak candidly. We cannot always expect that criticism should be just, but we have a right to demand that it be honest.

"Paul Preaching at Athens" (No 643), by F. F Rothermel, occupies the place of honor, as it should, being the best historical work in the collection.

Mr. Rothermel, in two qualities, is unequalled by any historical painter in this country, or perhaps in Europe. Color and composition are the pillars that uphold his fame. Nothing can be more superb and rich than the color of his best pictures; and with all its brilliancy and boldness, it is not coarse. On the contrary, its combinations are peculiarly subtle and refined. His brush has the sweep of a master; the arrangement of color is boldly blocked out in masses, and afterwards worked up in exquisite detail, always subordinate to the general effect. The harmony is perfect. With so much power there is considerable mannerism. There are certain tints of which Mr. Rothermel is too fond, and their repetition in all his pictures is tiresome. No one can paint better flesh, yet if the subject be a young girl, as in the "Christian Martyrs," or Cordelia in "King Lear," it is almost a certainty that the artist will endeavor to express purity by a peculiar pallor which is not often seen in life.

The composition of his master pieces is not merely accurate, but original. His knowledge of principles is so thorough and exact that he can work with perfect freedom and ease; he is not fettered by rules, though he does not violate their spirit. The genius of an artist begins precisely where education ends; most men give no more than what they have learned, and thus the majority of pictures are merely repetitions of old effects. "Where do you intend to put your brown tree?" said one of the first connoisseurs in England to a landscape painter; for actually at one time conventionalism had so far degraded art that a landscape without *a brown tree* was considered imperfect! Rothermel is independent of these petty rules, and in his finest compositions, with all their classic regularity, one is constantly surprised by beauties that were never taught in the schools, nor imitated from the cartoons or Raphael.

In drawing of the human figure Mr. Rothermel is usually considered deficient. It is not one of his chief excellences, but we shall not insist upon his inferiority in this branch. There are many persons who talk of drawing without knowing anything of anatomy; men who, as it has been well said, "will say that this is exquisite, and that atrocious, who could not even tell the number of their own ribs," nor what muscle shapes their lips into a sneer.

But of expression the public are fair judges, and here is Mr. Rothermel's great failing. It is seldom worthy of his color and composition, and it is marked by a general mannerism. We wish we had a better picture than "Paul Preaching at Athens" to which these remarks might be applied, but though it is not one of his finest works it is an expression equal to the best. The artist or the student of art may admire its beautiful groupings, its dexterous distribution of lines, and poise of heads, or the rich color; but who would be moved by the spirit of the scene? The figure and the face of Paul are neither eloquent nor impressive; nor do his auditors appear to be touched by his reasoning or appeals. At the best they are attentive. Of course, in such a subject the artist should be dramatic. He should choose the great moment of the scene, in this the point where Paul announces to the Athenians the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead. "And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead, some mocked; and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter." Some should be convinced of the truth, others interested, others skeptical, and some purely indifferent. But Mr. Rothermel's picture has no dramatic force. He might have studied a Methodist revival in the woods for material, for religious excitement has in all ages similar manifestation. But the Athenians in his picture have the air rather of a well-bred city congregation than of an intelligent people who, for the first time, hear the truths of Christianity from the lips of an inspired apostle.

If Mr Rothermel's imagination and power of expressing passion and feeling were equal to his general ability, he would probably deserve to rank with the greatest painters who have ever lived. As it is, he has no equal, in this country at least. We have few opportunities of comparison, but let those who would judge for themselves examine even his interior painting of "Paul Preaching," and compare it with Wittkamp's far more ambitious "Deliverence of Leyden." Does not Rothermel's composition and color indicate more genius than Wittkamp's? But how cold and monotonous is his expression compared with that of the German!

"Christ Stilling the Tempest" (No. 531) by J. G Chapman, is another illustration of the Scriptures. It was painted in Rome, we believe, but a man need not go so far to paint so badly. There is a certain amount of technical merit in Mr. Chapman's work for instance, in the halo that surrounds the figure of Christ, but of any higher qualities it is destitute. It is like Raphael's "Miraculous Draught of Fishes" in one respect—the figures in the boat ought to swamp it; but the imitation of a great artist's fault is less pardonable than a direct copy of his successes. Mr Chapman has treated his subject without a particle of imagination; the figure of the Saviour is scarcely human, much less divine; and the color in which it is draped is repulsive to the eye. He has even taken pains to destroy the chief pictorial beauty of the subject; to walk upon stormy waters is certainly wonderful, but it is no miracle to stand upon ice.

Schussele, who by illness was compelled to visit Europe about a year ago, contributes three pictures. "Jackson before Judge Hall at New Orleans" (No. —), is the best, though the subject permits little pictorial effect. It was probably painted to order, for Mr. Schussele would scarcely have chosen this event in Jackson's history, while so many others surpass it in dramatic interest. Inexperienced artists frequently choose subjects of great moral or political importance, forgetting that the true field of painting is that which attracts the eye. For instance, in the "Descent from the Cross" so frequently painted by the old masters, the subject is remarkably full of action; yet there are other events in the life of Christ, superior to it in religious importance, which would have far less pictorial interest. Mr. Schussele has not succeeded in making a striking composition of this commonplace material. The figures are numerous and small, and that of Jackson is invariably insignificant. It wants the Jacksonian character, and if it were not for the portrait of the old hero, which is excellent, no one would know, without the aid of the catalogue, what scene is illustrated. In other respects the picture is a good specimen of Mr. Schussele's ability. The arrangement of figures is artistic, and the drawing correct and beautiful.

In another picture, called "How the Field was Won" (No. —), the subject is much better; but the execution is more sketchy, and the color not equal to Mr. Schussele's powers. He also exhibits a characteristic portrait of Peter Cooper (No. —).

It would be unfair to estimate Mr Schussele by his pictures in this exhibition. Those who remember his "Iron Master," and the "Moravian Missionary Preaching to the Indians," need not be told that he is an artist of unusual excellence and the finest appreciation. His color is not equal to that of Rothermel, nor is his composition, though correct and graceful, as striking. But in drawing he is Rothermel's superior, and his expression has far more variety and power. His long sojourn in this city has been an honor to it, and a great service to our art. We earnestly hope that he will soon return from Europe, restored to health, and benefited by his study. No one can fill his place; numbers of pictures in our private galleries attest his power; yet he has not done enough for our instruction and pleasure, or for his own fame.

The Latest Novelty.

From Frank Leslie's Lady's Magazine.

Since the beginning of spring, we have received numberless letters from subscribers, particularly from those residing at a distance from the metropolis, as to whether the reign of crinoline may be considered permanent for this season, and, if so, what is the most approved style and shape for hoops. The subject is a much more serious one than at first appears, for the most expensive and tasteful dress, in spite of the utmost efforts of the most skilful of dressmakers, will be wanting in elegance and style if worn over an ill shapen or unfashionable hoop. In view of this, we have given the subject of crinoline our special attention; and after comparing, and fully entering into the respective merits of each and all of the claimants to public favor, we have concluded that Bradley's New "Empress Trail" Duplex Elliptic Skirt, of which we give an illustration, is the style, of all others, best adapted to be worn with the peculiar plaiting of dresses now in vogue. Without fulness whatever in front, and with wide plaits at the back and sides, dress skirts now more than ever require to be supported by symmetrical hoops.

The "Empress Trail" is small over the hips, and the swell is gradual, until the lower part of the skirt is reached, when it is of sufficient width to serve as an admirable framework to the simple, trailing, gored skirts of the present fashion. Short in front, to avoid any possibility of catching the foot, and causing that most ungraceful of all feminine mishaps, a stumble, to speak of nothing more serious, it is so shaped as to form a perfect train at the back—a support absolutely required for the dress trains falling over it, and which our Paris correspondent informs us now not unfrequently attain the length of a yard and a yard and a half! Think of this, ladies, and conceive how sorry would be our appearance without the aid of the "Empress Trail" skirt, to serve as a graceful scaffolding for all this superfluous material! These skirts, preserving always the same relative proportions, may be had in widths ranging from three to even four and three-quarter yards around the bottom of the skirt; and in all cases the lowest half-dozen rows are each made of four double steel springs, that they may be at once durable and sufficiently stiff to support the heaviest dress. The fact alone commends them particularly to ladies, as the combination of economy with elegance, grace, and comfort, is not to be despised.

We have referred particularly to the fact of the lower portion of the "Empress Trail" being composed of four double springs, but we must not omit to mention that the hoops of the entire skirt are composed of two finely tempered steel springs braided tightly and firmly together, which is the secret of the superior flexibility of this crinoline. The "Empress Trail" takes precedence over all others for ball room and promenade wear, and for the house and driving it has no rival, save, perhaps, in another of Bradley's novelties, called the "Pride of the World," which has all the merits of the former in regard to flexibility, durability, etc., differing only from it in shape.

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726 CHESNUT STREET.—We are prepared to offer TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, AT A VERY LARGE REDUCTION FROM RECENT PRICES.
Our stock includes all the latest shapes of STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
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BONNET MATERIALS OF EVERY KIND, IN EVERY SHADE.
RIBBONS
ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS, TO MATCH MATERIALS.
FINE LACES, ILLUSION NETS, Etc. Etc,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
OF THE CHOICEST AND MOST DESIRABLE STYLES.
We solicit an inspection of our stock and do not doubt that for completeness of assortment and moderation of price it cannot be equalled.
Give us a call.
WEYL & ROSENHEIM,
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MISS C. O'BYRNE,
In her New and Elegant Store,
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Has now open a large stock of the choicest
FRENCH MILLINERY.
A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.
Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 lmrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes Ribbons Feathers Flowers, Frames, etc. [3 15 4m

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IMMENSE SALE OF HARNESS, SADDLES, ETC. On Saturday Morning,
next 5th instant, at the store, No 1020 Chesnut street, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, an immense assortment of Harness Saddles, etc., made expressly for city trade. Particulars hereafter. 5 2 3t

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
The subscribers are now receiving their spring importation of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Comprising all the best varieties of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW AND BOLSTER CASINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS AND DIAPERS,
TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOYLIES,
CHAMBER AND BATH TOWELS,
TOWELLINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
And every other article of Furnishing Dry Goods required to commence housekeeping or supply the wants of a family.
SPRING HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.
The subscribers, with increased facilities for the transaction of the HOSIERY DEPARTMENT of their business, invite attention to their ample and well-selected Stock of
LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S HOSIERY,
MERINO AND SILK VESTS DRAWERS, ETC.
New Stock, and at the Reduced Prices.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.
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SMITH & RICHARDSON,
Agents for the sale of the justly celebrated CHARCOAL LINED REFRIGERATORS,
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FROM $6 50 TO $25 00.
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ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF ICE PER WEEK
Will keep your provisions cool and sweet in the warmest weather, by using one of
Schooley's Large Refrigerators.
They have three apartments, and are thorough ventilators. The small sizes require but 50 cents worth of Ice per week.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
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FINE BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S
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AT REDUCED PRICES,
AT HEISEG'S,
No. 535 ARCH Street, Below Sixth.
First-class work always on hand, and made to order at short notice. 4 24 1m5p

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Have removed from their Old Stand, No. 48 South FOURTH Street, to
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Having purchased the entire business of Mr. Leonard Benkert, thus bringing together an immense stock of goods, they will be in position to supply the wants of the community at prices somewhat below those heretofore charged.
Their increased facilities also enable them to make a style of BOOTS AND SHOES for Youths far superior to what is made elsewhere.
The best BOOTS AND SHOES for Ladies, also made to order. 4 20 fmw2m

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A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes, ordinary stove furniture may be used.
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THE EAGLE GAS STOVES
Are warranted to
BAKE, BROIL, BOIL, ROAST, TOAST, STEW, HEAT IRONS, ETC. ETC.
NO DUST, DIRT, SMOKE, OR ASHES,
And are more economical than Wood, Coal, or Oil.
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$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy clothing; do., in style unsurpassed.
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WILL OPEN
THEIR NEW STORE
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets,
ON
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DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
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Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
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DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a
GREAT REDUCTION
From the prices early in the season.
$5 4 BEST SILKS REDUCED TO $3 50.
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The Subscribers have just received a fresh invoice of
EMBROIDERED CLOTH
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SILK STUFFS,
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The COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE has the honor to inform American ladies that they will find at their Establishment Wareroems for the immediate *Cutting-out and Making-up Dresses* in the first style of Fashion and most elegant Patterns.
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A SECOND-HAND
Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe
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APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 3 rp

PARASOLS AT $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1 40, $1 50, $1 75.
H. DIXON,
4 18 w1m No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SPECIAL PARIS AND CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

PARIS, April 13, 1866.

Thursday, the 12th of April, will ever remain memorable in the annals of the Bourse. Public securities, French and foreign, fell to a terribly low ebb, and one would almost have thought that we had returned to the time of the commencement of the Crimean war.

The following reports were being circulated:—Prussia had just signed an offensive and defensive treaty with Italy; war would shortly be proclaimed between Austria and Prussia; a Turkish army to the amount of sixty thousand men was marching on the Danubian Principalities. So much for foreign affairs. As regards home affairs, it was affirmed that a general bankruptcy was imminent, and that two of the greatest stock-brokers of Paris were about to suspend; and, finally, that the *Credit Mobilier* and the *Comptoir d'Escompte* were in a most disastrous state. There is evidently a *malaise* everywhere, and none can tell what a day may bring forth.

GENERAL BELIEF IN WAR.

War, it is believed on all sides, is inevitable, as the first of the two German powers which draws back is sure of losing its influence forever. Bismark, who wishes to play the part of Cavour in Prussia, will never give way. Italy, which is driven into a corner by want of money, will not let such a favorable opportunity go by without attempting to regain Venetia. You see we have every reason to fear that Prussia, Austria, and Italy will have recourse to war to cover their "multitude of sins" at home.

STATE OF HOME AFFAIRS WITH US.

We are even more anxious about the turn that matters will take with us. It will be a wonder if the reactionary tendencies on the part of a great many supporters of our Government do not urge the people of France to extreme measures. We are fooled to the top of our bent.

DISCONTENT IN THE ARMY.

The enthusiasm for the Empire seems to have much abated in our army since the decree of last year reducing the army expenditure. On the 7th of March a grand review of the cavalry and artillery was held in the Bois de Boulogne, in the presence of the Emperor and the Crown Prince of Denmark; but the usual cries of *Vive l'Empereur* were, we remarked, few and far between, and we are assured that H. I. M. was very much vexed at the coolness of the reception.

DIVERS INTRIGUES.

Our Emperor is at present in a fix, and does not know whom to listen to. Some of his *entourage* wish him to grant the fullest liberty to the nation; others beg of him to tighten the reins, and prevent the *esprits inquiets*, as he calls them, from stirring either hand or foot.

The general opinion of the public is that the present Ministry cannot exist much longer, and that Monsieur Rouher will take the lead, followed by Monsieur Lavalette, Minister of the Interior, who are completely worn out by incessant work of the most thankless kind. Besides which, M. Lavalette is no longer in the good books of his master, for having allowed the public press of France to publish flattering accounts of the exiled family of Orleans, when giving a description of the funeral of Marie Amelie, ex Queen of the French. As ill luck would have it, a number of the *Government*, a penny paper, fell into the hands of his Majesty, containing a laudatory article on the pretender to the throne of France, the Count de Paris. His anger knew no bounds, and he accused the Minister of the Interior of winking at the peccadilloes of the press.

A few days later an anecdote, published in the *Figaro*, one of our comical bi-weekly papers, was the cause of an energetic reprimand to the editor De Villemessant, at the instigation of the Prussian envoy. The anecdote published by the witty journal is as follows:—"Count Bismark was a few days ago unpleasantly surprised, when wishing to get out of a railway carriage, to find that some political non sympathizer had named the door. The ambitious premier tried in vain to get out of his prison, but to no effect; and the train started again without anybody coming to the rescue. The police have for some time been looking for the perpetrator, but in vain. We hear that the guard has been dismissed for having allowed so great a man to remain, *nolens volens*, in durance vile."

I shall soon have done with politics—the elections in the lower Rhine will begin in a couple of days. The Government does not feel easy, as the latest advices from Strasbourg inform us that the opposition candidate, Mons. Laboulaye, has met with a most cordial reception on the part of the Alsatians, and that it will in any way be a hard run for the Government man, Monsieur de Bussiere.

The Cour de Cassation, a few days ago, decided that persons may be prosecuted for libelling the memory of the dead. Things have indeed come to a very pretty pass, and "the occupation of the historian is gone." In speaking of Marat, we shall have to say that he was a kind-hearted, amiable man; of Robespierre, that he was a perfect lamb; and the monster Booth was the milk of human kindness, if we do not wish to render ourselves liable to an action on the part of the descendants of the same. We shall soon not know what to write about in France.

MONSIEUR MIRES.

Mires, the banker and martyr, the object of so many persecutions, is now on his legs again. Two days ago, more than 4000 of Mires' shareholders were assembled in the Cirque to hear his statement. The clever Hebrew speculator was received with thunders of applause, and it was more than a quarter of an hour before he could address his numerous audience. When at last allowed to speak, he begged of the shareholders to authorize him to purchase a journal, whose aim it should be to defend their interest and expose to the public in general the conspiracy which had tried to crush him. He refused to accept the offer of the shareholders to pay off his debts. Before separating, the enormous sum of fifteen hundred thousand francs were subscribed, in order to enable Mires to carry out his intention of purchasing a paper.

Renan, the author of the "Vie de Jesus," will shortly give us his "Apostles." It is thought that this new work will not be so successful as his first, as it is said to be inferior to it in every respect.

REVOLUTION AT THE OPERA.

I fear the frivolous care a great deal more for what is now going on at the Academie de Musique than for Mons. Renan's last publication. Up to the present time the Parisian Opera has been under the management of the State, with a grant of three hundred thousand francs—this will now be withdrawn, and the theatre given over to private speculation. There are now several candidates for the directorship, but nobody has as yet been chosen; it is thought that the lot will fall to Mons Haussman, as the Emperor cannot refuse him anything. The saying in Paris is now everything will be *Haussmanized* before long. It is true Mons. Haussman is a great man, and has done much to beautify Paris, the finest capital of the world.

Now that the balls have disappeared, the ladies of Paris have resorted to a new dodge to show off their toilettes. The latest is the fancy bazaar for charitable purposes, where the *dames de la fashion* take the place of shopkeepers, and sit for hours selling pen-wipers and lamp-mats, which are quoted at rather high rates. We notice with regret that the costliness of female dress is rather increasing than otherwise, and that not only the dressmaker, but the jeweler, are gainers by the great extravagance of the fair sex.

Of course the device of the fair slate-keepers is

JE NE CHANGERAI PAS.

SOCIAL CRIME IN THE CITY.

Alleged Seduction and Breach of Promise—Trouble Over the Custody of an Illegitimate Child—An Elopement and a Marriage—Curious Case.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Judge Clerke.—The facts in a strange case of alleged seduction and abduction have leaked out in the return to a writ of habeas corpus, sued out for the possession of a female infant by Judge Clerke, in the Supreme Court, Chambers. Although the case has been in other courts, still the main details have not been placed before the public, owing to the manner in which it has been brought up for adjudication.

The facts in the case, according to the complaint and affidavits, appear to be as follows:—Mr. Joseph B. Barnes, the defendant, is a wealthy grocer, doing business in Washington street, in this city, about twenty-six years of age, rather good looking, and, as the following facts will show, very fond of the ladies. About two years ago he got acquainted with a young girl, then possessing one very attractive, named Ellen Lawler, who resided at No. 18 Desbrosses street. This interesting female was aged seventeen, a sewing girl by occupation, soft and yielding by nature, and possessed of sufficient charms to captivate the susceptible heart of any young man. Mr. Barnes was instantly struck with Miss Lawler and made her acquaintance. This acquaintance ripened into deep attachment, meeting places were arranged, for evy promenades taken beneath the silvery rays of the moon, charming words of endearment and burning love poured into the ear of the unsuspecting maiden by the youthful grocer, and to crown all, as the complaint graphically states, champagne of the most luscious vintage, drank by the lovers at the store of the defendant. Eight months of this delightful companionship is alleged to have passed, when the defendant sent Miss Lawler to a boarding school, and, after receiving a few lessons in the educational branch, she was taken from there and placed in furnished apartments in a house of Mr. Barnes, at No. 18 Houston street. From this time forth the couple lived as man and wife, being recognized and thought to be such by all who knew them, even the parents of the girl. It is also alleged in the complaint that Mr. Barnes represented to her that they were as good as married, and that the ceremony would in proper time take place. On the 11th of September, 1865, Miss Lawler gave birth to the child which was yesterday brought up before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus. Shortly after this rather troublesome addition to the family was introduced, Mr. Barnes sent the child into the country, and it was not long before he informed the confiding mother that her first-born was consigned to the grave, sending the following letter to substantiate his assertion:—

NEW YORK, November 1, 1865.—Dear Annie:—I hope you are prepared to hear the sad intelligence I am now about to communicate. You know, Annie, that there is a Supreme Being above, to whose will we must all bow with meek submission; and it is not meet that we poor creatures of earth, nd of His being, should find fault with His doings—although we may at times feel sorely afflicted by such.

Remember Annie that God doeth all things well, and if our child had lived it would have been His will; but He has seen proper to take her away to a place where she will be happy and not exposed to the wickedness and emptations of this world. I hope, Annie, that you will not reproach me as having done wrong, as I thought I was doing everything for the best.

Now, Annie, let me conjure you to reconcile yourself to the condition of things as they are, and turn your attention to your own welfare, which is of so much solicitude to me. Your friend, JOSEPH.

The papers then go on to state that during Miss Lawler's residence in Houston street she was frequently visited by a young lady named Miss Selina Harrington. The counsel of Mr. Barnes' affections suddenly turned in the direction of this last-named lady, who was aged "sweet sixteen," and on the 22d of February he eloped with her, and subsequently married her, leaving his first love to mourn her unhappy fate. Miss Lawler, on making inquiries soon after, ascertained that the married couple were and now are living in Thirty-fourth street. She then went to her parents and told them all the facts in the case, when she commenced this suit for breach of promise and seduction against Barnes.

Thus the case stands at present. The child was produced in Court yesterday, when Judge Clarke ordered testimony to be taken as to who should have its custody. Mr. G. L. Anderson appeared for the plaintiff, Miss Lawler, and Messrs. Egan and Gross for the defendant, Barnes. Miss Lawler, accompanied with several lady friends, Mr. Barnes and his brother, were also in Court. The young lady is handsome and was attired fashionably and with taste. She wore a white hat, closely fitting circular, and dark colored dress. Although belonging to the humbler walks of life, still one would hesitate long before pointing her out in the street as anything but a well bred lady. Mr. Barnes has all the appearance of a smart, business young man of the city, and it would be hard to rank him on first glance as the gay Lothario which the affidavits and complaints in this case indicate.—*N. Y. Herald, yesterday.*

Trouble in West Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of April 25 has news of startling nature respecting the condition of things in Wayne county of that State. Four citizens of Cassville have written a letter to the Governor requesting permission to organize a regiment for the defense of the loyal people in that section, and one of them, Mr. John Holt, offered some forcible reasons for granting the petition. He says:—

"Some time last spring you commissioned me as a notary public, and I was sworn, and gave bond as the law directs. I am also assessor of the second district of Wayne county. I live and keep my office in Cassville; and it is with extreme difficulty, and under great danger and hard threats, that I am getting along. My entire neighborhood is Rebel, with the exception of old Squire Bartram and his boys, one of whom is our high sheriff, and another, Captain David Bartram, our deputy sheriff.

"We must have from twenty-five to fifty men here in Cassville, or else we must get out of here. This is a landing place for all lumber that comes down Tug river. The Rebels come down in time of high water sometimes by dozens from Logan county and Pike county, Ky., with their navies (revolvers) buckled around them, hurraing for Jeff. Davis,' cursing the Government, cursing Union men, and then we have to get out.

"Sir, I frequently see men come in here who are indicted for murder in Kentucky, defying everybody. Not more than eight miles from here, as some of the Home Guards were on their way home from being paid off, a company of Rebels fell on them and beat and abused them severely, calling the party 'd—d abolitionists,' and swore they would not submit to our laws. A few days ago they gathered in here and raised a riot with our Sheriff, and fell on him with clubs and weights and tried to kill him and his brother. His brother ran into my house for protection. They stoned my window out, knocked two panels out of my door, and nearly killed my little child."

The same paper publishes the annexed letter, which was sent by some unknown person to Judge N. Harrison, of the Ninth Judicial Circuit. It is its own explanation:—

"March 26 1866.—Judge Harrison:—I want to give you a little piece of advice. The time for you to start on your circuit is at hand, and I would advise you to change circuits with some other judge, or feign sickness. If you start but your family a last farewell for you will never see them in this world. There is such a feeling stirred up against you in consequence of your actions, and the manner in which you have deported yourself in your circuit, and the way in which you met the charges preferred against you before the Legislature, that it will not be safe for you to come. Not that you have not merited the punishment in store for you, but I am opposed to killing. If you determine to come bring Colonel McPherson that gentleman who, in connection with Dr. Caldwell, so fully endorsed you to the speaker of the House.

(Endorsed.) "JUDGE N. HARRISON,
"Or Col. JOEL MCPHERSON,
"Lewisburg, West Va.

"A true copy from the original.
(Signed) "JOEL MCPHERSON.
"Recorder Greenbrier county."

The Newspapers of Great Britain.

There are now published in Great Britain 1257 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England—London, 226; provincial, 707; total, 993; Wales, 43; Scotland, 139; Ireland, 128; British Isles, 14. Of these there are 52 daily papers published in England, 1 in Wales, 12 in Scotland, 12 in Ireland; and 1 in the British Isles. In 1856 there were published in the United Kingdom 734 journals; of these 35 papers were issued daily, viz.:—16 in London, 1 in Birmingham, 3 in Liverpool, 3 in Manchester, 3 in Edinburgh, 4 in Glasgow, and 6 in Ireland; out in 1866 there are now established and circulated 1257 papers, of which no less than 78 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has very greatly extended during the last ten years, and more especially so in daily papers—the daily issues standing 78 against 35 in 1856. The magazines now in course of publication, including the quarterly reviews, number 537, of which 196 are of a decidedly religious character, representing the Church of England, Wesleyans, Methodists, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian communities.

A NEW REMEDY FOR THE CHOLERA.—A correspondent of the Boston *Post* says sulphuric acid is a sovereign remedy for the cholera. So is "a bare bodkin."

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co.
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co.
APRIL 21, 1866 4 23 3m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000
NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.
Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.
WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.
SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.
DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres in Mecklenburg county North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass of vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of the property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay or an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866
Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield in ounces fine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT street where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 North SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS,
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

A GREAT NOVELTY—THE FIRST IN THE COUNTRY AND THE ONLY ONE IN THIS CITY. The great so-called ROTARY HAIR BRUSHING APPARATUS is in operation now at the Girard House Hair Dressing Saloon adjoining the Reading Room, opposite the Office, corner of NINTH and CHESNUT Streets. From this date, April 21, 1866, I respectfully invite all Gentlemen to call and examine the same.
CONST. BOTTHOF,
4 28 6t Practical Hair Dresser.

CARPETINGS &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE
VELVET CARPETS,
NEW DESIGNS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,
WHITE, RED, AND FANCY
CANTON MATTINGS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES
NEW PATTERNS
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.
J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
No. 904
[3 20 3mrp
CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
AT RETAIL.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL),
NOW OFFER THEIR EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CARPETINGS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
[4 25 1mrp

MATTING WAREHOUSE!
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
(OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ONE THOUSAND ROLLS
FRESH
CANTON MATTING,
ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED ROLLS
CALCUTTA COCOA MATTING.
All Widths and Styles,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES. [4 25 1mrp

"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"
GERMANTOWN, PA.
McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,
Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, Etc.
WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
[3 6 3mrp
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

RESTAURANT
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN
Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass.
GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR.
The choicest Liquors always on hand.
No. 533 CHESNUT STREET.
3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.
BANKERS.
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31

HARPER, DURNEY & CO
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS
No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 2m

WORK, McCOUCH & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
STOCKS bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. [4 25 1m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET
1 17 4p

5 20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 Chesnut Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24 § 706 CHESNUT STREET

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 15 §

RANDALL & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.
Fine English Toilet Soaps,
IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.
Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.
We have constantly on hand every variety of
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.
Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes, Brushes, &c 3 2 3m

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE Street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty and Society can to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 3

DRY GOODS.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS,
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
FALVORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
HEAD NETS, ETC.

SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 3 2 orp

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock of
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37 40, and 50 cents.
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLAR TIPS, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article of ladies' wear. 9 12

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.
1866. Spring Importation. 1866.
E. M. NEEDLES.
HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,
IN PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price, from 16c to $1 50.
300 PARIS GORED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.
No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.
Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior in finish and durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 45

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.
WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [4 7

GEO. A. COOKE
OFFERS
PRESTON COAL,
Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market.
Egg and Stove sizes at $6 75 per Ton
ALSO, THE GENUINE
EAGLE VEIN COAL
Same sizes, same price.
A Superior Quality of
LEHIGH COAL
Constantly on hand. Egg and Stove sizes at $7 50, delivered to any part of the city, entirely free of slate and dirt.
I advise my friends, and the public generally, to lay in their coming winter's supply now, as the price is as low as it will be, and as there is a prospect of an advance soon. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD street.
EMPORIUM, [4 17 rp
No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 206 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg, and Heater size, $7 50; Nut, $6 50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Beesvedale Colliery, Nut size, $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.
All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 19

SUBLIME SPECTACLE.

A Column of Fire One Thousand Feet in Height, and a River of Flame Thirty-five Miles Long.

A jet of lava of more stupendous proportions than any ever conceived of is described by Mr. Coan, in the Honolulu *Friend*, of February, in his account of the eruption of Manua Loa, on the Island of Hawaii:—

The eruption commenced near the summit of the mountain, and only five or six miles south-east of the eruption of 1843. For two days this summit crater sent down its burning floods along the northwestern slope of the mountain; then suddenly the valve closed; and the great furnace apparently ceased blast. After thirty-six hours the fusia was seen bursting out of the eastern side of the mountain, about midway from the top to the base.

It would seem that the summit lava had found a subterranean tunnel, for half way down the mountain, when coming to a weak point, or meeting with some obstruction, it burst out vertically, sending a column of incandescent fusia 1000 feet into the air. This fire jet was about 100 feet in diameter, and it was sustained for twenty days and nights, varying in height from 500 to 1000 feet. The disgorgement from the mountain side was often with terrific explosions, which shook the hills, and with detonations which were heard forty miles. This column of liquid fire was an object of surpassing brilliancy, of intense and awful grandeur. As the jet issued from the awful orifice it was at white heat. As it ascended higher and higher, it reddened like fresh blood, deepening its color, until, in its descent, much of it assumed the color of clotted gore.

In a few days it had raised a cone some 300 feet high around the burning orifice, and, as the showers of burning minerals fell in livid torrents upon the cone, it became one vast heap of glowing coals, flashing and quivering with restless action, and sending out the heat of ten thousand furnaces in full blast. The struggles in disgorging the fiery masses, the upward rush of the column, the force which raised it one thousand vertical feet, and the continuous falling back of thousands of tons of mineral fusia into the throat of the crater, and over a cone of glowing coals one mile in circumference, was a sight to inspire awe and terror, attended with explosive shocks which seemed to rend the mural ribs of the mountain, and sounds to waken the dead and startle the spirits in Hades. From this fountain a river of fire went rushing and leaping down the mountain with amazing velocity, filling up basins and ravines, dashing over precipices, and exploding rocks, until it reached the forests at the base of the mountain, where it burned its fiery way, consuming the jungle, evaporating the water of the streams and pools, cutting down the trees, and sending up clouds of smoke in murky columns of fleecy wreaths to heaven.

All Eastern Hawaii was a sheet of light, and our night was turned into day. So great was the illumination at night, that one could read without a lamp, and labor, travelling, and recreation might go on as in daytime. Mariners at sea saw the light at two hundred miles distance. It was a pyrotechnical display more magnificent and marvellous than was made by an early monarch. In the daytime the atmosphere for thousands of square miles would be filled with a murky haze, through which the sunbeams shed a pale and sickly light. Smoke, steam, gases, ashes, cinders, furnace, or capillary or filamentary or vitrifications, sometimes spreading out like a fan, sometimes careering in swift currents upon the wind, or gyrating in ever-changing colors in the fitful breezes. The point from which the fire fountain issued is 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, thus making the igneous pillar a distinct object of observation along the whole eastern coast of Hawaii.

During the eruption the writer made an excursion to the source. After three days of hard struggle in the jungle and over the fields, ridges, and hills of bristling scoria, he arrived near sunset at the field of action. All night long he stood as near the glowing pillar as the vehement heat would allow, listening to the startling explosions and the awful roar of the molten column, as it rushed upward 1000 feet and fell back in a fiery avalanche which made the mountains tremble. It was such a scene as few mortals ever witnessed.

There was no sleep for the spectator. The fierce, red glare, the subterraneous mutterings and strugglings, the rapid explosion of gases, the rushes and roar, the sudden and startling bursts, as of crashing thunder—all, all were awe-inspiring, and all combined to render the scene one of indescribable brilliancy and terrible sublimity. The rivers of fire from the mountain flowed about thirty-five miles and stopped within ten miles of Hilo. Had the fountain played ten days longer, it would probably have reached the shore.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.

S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

KNICKERBOCKER

ICE COMPANY.

E. P. KERSHOW, *A. HUNT,*

Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

IMPORTERS OF EASTERN ICE.

OFFICES AND DEPOTS:

Nos. 118 and 120 North BROAD Street;

WILLOW STREET WHARF, DELAWARE AVENUE.

Having secured a full supply of the best quality of ICE, are prepared to furnish it throughout the entire season, as usual, promptly, at the lowest market rates.

Hotels, Confectioners, and Shipping supplied with large or small quantities.

Particular attention given to the delivery of ICE to Families, Stores, Offices, etc.

ICE served daily in West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Tioga, and all parts of the city.

Your order respectfully solicited. 4 14smwrp1m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY,

REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO

Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceeding thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to

MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS,

Takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc.,

3 22m A. BROWN.

TEAS, &c.

A NEW INVOICE OF

OOLONG TEAS,

FOR SALE AT THE

Market Street Tea House.

BOYD & CO.,

4 9 mwf1m No. 1142 MARKET Street.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40C. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN OR GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

Those who wish to purchase supplies of the best quality of FINE GROCERIES will find a full and choice stock of the best that can be imported or procured from the New York, Boston, or Philadelphia market, and can be supplied with goods in package, at wholesale prices.

Particular attention is paid to packing in the neatest and most safe manner possible.

Goods delivered to any of the depots, express offices, or out in the country, free of charge.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

14 §rp] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

WALL PAPERS.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

4 5 1m] *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF DAVID JAYNE, M. D., LATE OF the City of Philadelphia.

Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having legal claims against the same to present them for settlement at the office of EDWARD M. PAXSON, one of the Executors, No. 266 S. THIRD Street.

J. WHEATON SMITH,
CHARLES H. ROGERS,
EDWARD M. PAXSON,
HENRY LEWIS,
JOHN M. WHITALL,

Philada., March 27, 1866. [3 28 w6t] Executors.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500,000.
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also, on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, | Thomas Kimber, Jr.,
Charles A. Duy, | Lemuel Coffin,
William D. Lewis, | J. Hillborn Jones,
William B. Bullock, | John Woodside,
William N. Needles, | William C. Longstreth,
John D. Taylor, | J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secretary. 3 30 §

UNITED STATES

BUILDER'S MILL,

Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.

SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.

The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors.

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil; warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194,375·00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812·50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537·50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560·00
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013·37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks $55,056·89	
	Cash in Drawer 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630·18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis, | J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder, | Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding, | William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose, | Edward Darlington,
James Traquair, | H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand, | Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig, | James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal, | Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper, | Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton, | A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	944,543·15
Premiums	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, | Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner, | George Fales,
Samuel Grant, | Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea, | Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

THE PROVIDENT

LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, | Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker, | Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris, | T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood, | William C. Longstreth,
Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, | Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney, | David Lewis,
John T. Lewis, | Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant, | Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming, | A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton, | Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox, | Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, | J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 771 South THIRD Street

Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcu, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 605 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1032 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Erreta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
F. E. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,

DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'s,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.

No. 225 North THIRD Street.

If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such commendation from such high sources:—

PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.

For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 3 3

M. NATHANS & SONS,

IMPORTERS OF

OF

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 19m

RAILROAD LINES.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5 26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6 30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars will be attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

J. W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Change of time of departure of lines for New York and Way places from Kensington Depot.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, May 1, 1866,

the time of departure of Through and Way lines from Kensington Depot, will be as follows, viz.:—

NEW YORK.

At 11 A. M., 4 30 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 night, via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines. Fare $3.

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily, all others, Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3 30, 4·30, 5, and 6 45 P. M., and 12 midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave foot of Cortland street at 1 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME of Departure of Lines for New York and Way places, from Walnut Street Wharf.

On and after

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1866,

the Time of Departure of Through and Way Lines, from Walnut Street Wharf, will be as follows:—

FOR NEW YORK.

At 5 A. M. Via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2 25
" 8 " " Camden and Jersey City Express, 3 00
" 2 P. M. " Camden and Amboy Express, 3 00
" 5 30 P. M. " Camden to South Amboy Accom.

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 30 P. M. for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5 30 and 7 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Lines run direct through to Trenton.

Lines from New York for Philadelphia will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 5 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., via Amboy and Camden, and from the foot of Courtland Street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

4 30 4t WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street,
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, April 16, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9, 11 15 A. M., 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 45, 8, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE
Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 7 45, 8·40, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7 26 and 10 36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail. 9·20 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express. 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 5·00 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 8 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·30 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of the Evening Trains.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 10·00 "
Fast Line	at 12 00 M.
Parkesburg	at 1 00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2 30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Train, No. 2	at 5·30 "
Erie Mail*	at 9 00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express‡	at 1·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8 20 "
Parkesburg	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·30 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·40 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·10 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday.

All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owners, unless taken by special contract.

TICKET OFFICES

Have been opened at No. 631 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel, and Girard House, where Tickets may be procured to all important points in Pennsylvania, as well as the West, Northwest and Southwest; and full particulars given as to time and connections by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

The Ticket Office at West Philadelphia will be continued as heretofore, where all information respecting routes, as well as Tickets, can be had on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
3 12 No. 137 DOCK Street.

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 15 A. M.
Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3 40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5 40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1 and 5 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾ A. M., 2, 5, ¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 3¾, and 8 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove etc. etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6 00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8 55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 00 A. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7 30 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·45 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 35 A. M. and Harrisburg at 7 35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 3 20 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon for Reading and all stations. Leaves Reading at 11 30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8 00 A. M. and 5 00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6 35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·30 P. M., passing Reading at 1·30 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4 49 and 10 52 A. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2 45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1 50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 4 15 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5 10 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or to G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and all the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express 3·00
At 5·30 P. M., via Camden to South Amboy, Accommodation.

At 8 A. M. 2 and 5·30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., and 12 M. 4, 5·30 and 7 P. M. for Fish house, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

May 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5 15 P. M. for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 10·02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3·15 and 5 30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

6 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 8 P. M., through Passenger one 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3 30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train.

Office, No. 5 Walnut street 9 16 9m

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,

May be obtained at current rates. 2 13

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

THE PROBST TRIAL.—The most exciting criminal trial that has ever occurred in this city has just closed, and the infamous wretch who committed the bloody deed is stolidly awaiting his doom in the quietude of his cell.

It is worthy of remark that this whole trial has been conducted with more than ordinary solemnity. It was a common remark that the brute was scarcely entitled to the forms of trial, yet he was arraigned in due form. Eminent counsel were appointed for his defense, so that every advantage of legal acumen and intelligence should guard his case. The District Attorney, waiving the advantage of his confession, tried him upon an indictment on which he was reticent. This was a bold attempt and required skill and judgment. It is scarcely necessary to intimate to those who have read the proceedings, that Mr. Mann did his duty nobly. It is also fair to say that Messrs. O'Neill and Wolbert performed their task with a conscientiousness that is worthy of all praise. Judge Allison, who always presides with dignity, succeeded in keeping perfect order in the midst of the most excited throng that ever convened in Philadelphia.

Mr. Moore, the efficient Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, discharged his duty in admirable taste. His reading was clear, calm, and methodical, just alike to the prisoner, the jury, the counsel, and (shall we add?) to the reporters. Whatever facilities he could throw in the way of persons having business in the Court was done gracefully, and without the ordinary *hauteur* of officials. Yet his duties have been onerous and uninterrupted. His energy will be observed from the fact that the whole of the records of the case were despatched to Governor Curtin for his decision in less than eight hours from the time the trial was concluded.

Chief Ruggles and High Constable Clark, who had entire charge of the police arrangements, discharged their delicate duties faithfully but without giving unnecessary offense to an excited populace.

Altogether, the Probst trial will be a model for all future time, and it is to be hoped that in all cases the example will be carefully followed.

MR. SCHUSSELE'S NEW PICTURE.—There is now in Mr. Earle's window a very splendid emanation of the genius of one of whom Philadelphia has long been proud. It is Mr. Schussele's new picture, styled "Leaving Home." It is a quiet domestic, and particularly German, interior. A bright-faced boy is just grasping the hand of the old lady, while the family are grouped behind her chair with most disconsolate faces and weeping eyes. The boy holds in his left hand all his store of worldly goods in a small bundle. The story is most admirably told, and all who have ever left home to commence the world upon their own account will appreciate its force. As a specimen of artistic beauty it is among the finest of this great painter's efforts.

A JERSEYMAN FLEECED.—Two men, named Charles Sailor and John Colley, made the acquaintance of a Jerseyman a few days since, and kindly offered to show him the elephant. A carriage was hired, and the sight-seer and his attendants proceeded to view that huge animal in all his gigantic proportions. As a slight reward for the attentions paid to the unsophisticated citizen of the land of watermelons and Jersey lightning, Sailor and Colley proceeded to "go through him," which they did to the tune of about $150. The twain were arrested, however, and held in $1200, each, by Alderman Beitler, last evening.

PESTILENCE BREEDERS.—The attention of the Board of Health is called to the condition of a large lot bounded by Hanover, Thompson, and Savery streets, in the Eighteenth Ward. It is in a filthy condition, and full of pestilence-breeding matter. On Cadwalader street, south of Master, the gutters are in a filthy condition. At the North Pennsylvania Railroad end of Conestoga place a large quantity of ashes and other rubbish has accumulated.

SHOPLIFTING.—Joseph Brown was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with shoplifting at a store in the neighborhood of Sixth and Shippen streets. The defendant was identified by Mrs. McCauley, who keeps a store at Front and Mary streets, as the individual who stole a piece of gingham from her establishment. He was committed by Alderman Tittermary.

PRESENTATION TO AN OFFICER.—Sergeant Edward Lyster, of the Sixteenth Police District, having resigned his position, the officers of the District in token of their good feeling, have presented him with a very handsome gold ring. The presentation speech was made by Officer White, and Sergeant Lyster made an appropriate reply.

STABLE BURNED.—About half-past 10 o'clock last night a one-story frame stable, situated at Twenty-third and Vine streets, was entirely destroyed by fire. A number of horses were in the stable, all of which were rescued but one, a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Carter, and worth $250, which was burned to death.

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY.—Jacob Broom was arrested at Beach and Brown streets last evening, having in his possession a wheelbarrow and about two and a half dozen of spades. It was discovered that Broom stole these articles from Norristown. Alderman Toland sent him back to that city to answer the charge.

DWELLING ENTERED AND ROBBED.—Between 2 and 6 o'clock this morning the residence of Mr. Longstreth, No. 1342 Mervine street, was entered by means of a back window, and a ladies' gold watch and a number of other articles were stolen. The thief escaped with his plunder.

ARRIVAL.—A. F. Drexel, the head of the firm of Drexel & Co., arrived in the steamer *Scotia* at New York, yesterday. Mr Drexel's visit to Europe was one of pleasure and business combined. His family accompanied him upon the trip.

POCKET PICKED.—Last evening, as a lady was getting into the cars at the Baltimore Depot, some adroit thief relieved her of a pocket-book containing about $45. The railroad depots are becoming the field of operations for the rascals.

STEALING TELEGRAPH POLES.—A number of telegraph poles which were taken down in different part of the city have been stolen lately from where they were temporarily placed.

ROBERT TO NELLIE.—

My fair one, do not weep and fret
  For your canary dead;
Let Robert henceforth be your pet,
  In that lost songster's stead.
His song was sweet, but mine shall be
  Yet sweeter, when it tells of thee;
His plumage was of golden hue,
  But richer shall be mine;
Before thine eyes, in garments new
  From Tower Hall, I'll shine!

We have—
All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as... $5 00
" " " Pants " 4 00
" " " Vests " ... 2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for........$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats as low as..........$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants " 5 00
" " Cloth Vests " 4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for........ 20 00
All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14 50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned*. We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, in large supply, at a proportionate reduction from former prices; comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys') surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make, and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

Gentlemen who usually have their clothing made to measure, can be as well or better fitted from our stock, in garments equal in every respect, at from 25 to 50 per cent. lower prices. Those who prefer can have their goods made to measure in the best manner, with a fine assortment of piece goods to select from.

TO CLOTHING DEALERS.

Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season*, which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

COUGHS AND COLDS are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy, giving almost invariably sure and immediate relief.

GROCERS AND MARKETMEN.—
New Bermuda Potatoes,
Onions, and
Tomatoes,
Just at hand, and received weekly.
BERMUDA PRODUCE COMPANY,
No. 120 West street,
New York.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—A large lot of curtains from auction, which are slightly soiled, will be sold half price. They are the most elegant ever introduced in Philadelphia. They were bought low, and will be sold cheap. Those in search of bargains would do well to call at W. Henry Patten's West End Curtain and Upholstery Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This old and well-known remedy which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and dysentery, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

LACE CURTAINS, only one dollar; only think of it! Lace curtains, one dollar. Very heavy and much finer curtains, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 dollars. Some of the heaviest curtains ever imported, 12 to 25 dollars. Great bargains in Auction Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

"MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT."—This is the most effective article ever discovered for curing quickly, safely, and permanently, sprains, sores, scratches, burns, bruises, rheumatism, or injuries of any kind, both to men and horses. No family should be without it. All genuine bottles have the *private* United States stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top. For sale everywhere.

UPHOLSTERY.—Mattings and carpets laid, town and country, *positively* when ordered, at
PATTEN'S Upholstery Store,
No 1408 Chesnut street.

PRICES REDUCED.—Persons desiring Photographs should patronize B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Pictures sure to please and charges moderate. See specimens at No 624 Arch street.

PATTEN'S DOLLAR CURTAINS and Dollar Shades. The wonder is he can sell them so low. It is a fact, however. All are getting bargains at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

CURTAINS.—Lace Curtains, new Auction Curtains, One Dollar, at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, and all affections of the Lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is sure to cure them.

WINDOW SHADES ONE DOLLAR—No humbug.—Real Gilt Shades only one dollar, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

MATTRESS AND BEDDING made over at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WE REFER persons afflicted with diseased Liver to Dr. Lessey's advertisement, under "Medical."

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

"Lubricating steam engine packing.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york.'

ALL-WOOL SUITS (Scotch) for $25, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s One Price, under the Continental.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED

DEVINE—BUCKLEY.—In this city, on the evening of April 30, 1866 by Rev. J. W. Claxton, Mr. WILLIAM DEVINE to Miss MARY BUCKLEY, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

HARBACH—BEAR.—On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. J. W. Jackson, H. N. HARBACH to ELLEN BEAR, both of this city.

DIED.

CADE.—On the 29th ultimo, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, RUTH P., wife of J. W. Cade, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also, the Star of Bethlehem Association, I. O. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1306 Marlborough street, on next Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

GARDNER.—On the 1st instant, Mrs. MARY GARDNER, in the 80th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, rear of No. 823 Green street, on Friday, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Baptist Burying Ground.

McGEE.—On the 1st instant, PETER McGEE, son of James and Bridget McGee, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 802 Shippen street, above Eighth, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On the 30th ultimo, Mrs. HANNAH A., wife of John A. Marshall, and eldest daughter of Philip L. and Sarah A. Dubosq, in her 27th year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No 240 Catharine street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at the Evangelists' Church. Interment at the Sixth Street Union Ground.

PIERIE.—On the 1st inst., ROBERT H. PIERIE.

The relatives of the family and his male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 702 N. Front street, on Friday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to the Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

WALTERS.—May 2, SARAH, wife of Rev. C. Walters, aged 34 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Jacob Walters, Esq., North street, Harrisburg, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

CARVED WALNUT MATCH SAFES, AND those made of Japanned Tin or Iron, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW.
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LAWFUL WIFE-MURDER MAY RESULT from excessive labor in the duties of Housekeeping. No man will be accused of it who supplies his wife with a Clothes-Wringer, for he thereby lessens her labor and saves its cost in his own clothing. The Cog-Wheel, Self-adjusting, and other patterns are sold at
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FINE POLISHED LAUNDRY, SMOOTHING, Ruffle and Glossing Irons and Tailors' Geese, of the broad or narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, for sale at the Hardware Store of
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P. J. JORDAN,
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Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14$

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SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, ADULTS AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.

The Swimming Department of this Institution will open the 1st of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.

In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the manager trusts that all those of his patrons desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their names at the office before the 15th of May, bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity, habits, daily exercise, and an easy heart, has proved at all times the best preventive against disease.

THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.

The Institution will be open for public inspection from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M., next Tuesday, the 1st of May and its friends and the public are respectfully invited. Regular instruction to begin on the Wednesday following. 4 30 6t

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COTTAGE AT PUBLIC SALE.
Will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, at 1 o'clock A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE situated in Chester Township less than half a mile from the city limits containing nearly FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, on which is a good substantial House, built in Cottage style containing ten rooms.

Also, out-kitchen and dining-room, summer house, barn and stable chicken house, etc.

The grounds have been put in excellent order; well fenced, and planted with fruit and shade trees, vines, etc. etc.

The property is within five minutes walk of Thurlow's Station and fifteen minutes of Chester Station and has a fine view of the river.

Possession given at once. From its healthy location and easy access, is a very desirable place for a summer residence.

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FOR SALE—A FRUIT AND Grain Farm of 173 Acres, in Kent county, Delaware a quarter of a mile east of Kenton a station on the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and about six miles south of Smyrna. The property is handsomely situated, well improved and productive. The dwelling a neat frame, containing eleven (11) rooms. The barn one of the finest in the county.

At present, land sufficient to keep one hand employed, and a garden well supplied with fruit, and planted abundantly with vegetables, are reserved with the dwelling; the spring tillages and harvests are rented on shares. A purchaser can therefore take possession immediately, without embarrassment to himself or the operations of the farm.

It is first-class property, in a highly improved neighborhood, and is offered below the present market price of such land.

Price, $16 000; one-half cash.
Address HENRY JOHNS,
4 11wfm12t* Kenton, Delaware.

FOR SALE.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, at Holmesburg; beautiful situation and perfectly healthful; superior Dwelling, with all the modern conveniences, and three acres of land; bounded by Oakland avenue, Mill Decatur, and Cambridge streets; tastefully laid out with shade and fruit trees; Stable, Coach House, Laundry etc.; close to the Holmesburg Railroad Station and Bristol turnpike; access frequent. Immediate possession. For further particulars see handbills and catalogue of M. Thomas & Son's sale of May 8.
GEORGE W. STULL, JR., Conveyancer,
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FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price, $6000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

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MUNICIPAL CLAIMS.

CITY SOLICITOR'S OFFICE,
No. 212 S. FIFTH STREET.

PROPERTY OWNERS WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE of the following list of claims filed against the properties hereinafter described, upon which writs of scire facias will be issued within three months from this date, if not paid at this office.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER,
City Solicitor.

April 30, 1866.

FROM DOCKET 14.

Page 1. City vs. Michael Lafferty. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 17. Claim for water pipe, $57·81. Lot and building on southeast side of Thompson street, 31 feet northeast of Otis street. 77 feet front, 18 feet depth. 19th Ward.

Page 3. City vs. John Smith. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 19. Claim for water pipe, $22 50. Lot southeast side of Thompson street, 168 feet southwest from Norris street, 34 feet front on Thompson street depth 50 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 4. City vs. M. Carey Lea. C. P., December Term 1865. No 20. Claim for water pipe, $34·95. Lot southeast corner of Twentieth and Oxford streets, eastward, south side of Oxford street 60 feet 10¾ inches thence southwest 91 feet west to a point in east line of Twentieth street, thence north along east line of Twentieth street 19 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 5. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 7. Claim for water pipe $111·28. Lot north side of Oxford street and east side of Twentieth street, 118 feet front, 136 feet in depth, along east side of Twentieth street. 20th Ward.

Page 6. City vs. John Lewis Burns. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 21. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on west side of Townsend street, 32 feet southeast from Sepviva street, 36 feet front on Townsend street, 80 feet depth southwest. 19th Ward.

Page 7. City vs. M. Carey Lea. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 8. Claim for water pipe, $248·41. Lot north side Oxford street and east side Twenty-first street; front on Oxford street 381 feet, depth north along east side Twenty-first street 130 feet to Turner street. 20th Ward.

Page 8. City vs. William B. Black. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 22. Claim for water pipe $28 50. Lot and brick dwelling southwest side Townsend street, 104 feet southeast from Sepviva street, front on Townsend street 38 feet, depth southwest 80 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 9. City vs. Ludwig Wallschmidt. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 23. Claim for water pipe, $30. Lot north side Norris street, and west side Thompson street, front on Norris street 40 feet depth north along west side Thompson street 113 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 10. City vs. Freeman Scott. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for water pipe $22·11. Lot northeast corner Norris and Philip streets, thence along Philip street 12 feet, thence east parallel with Wager street, 32 feet, thence south parallel with Philip street, 24 feet to Norris street thence west along the north side Norris street 29 feet, to the place of beginning. 19th Ward.

Page 11. City vs. William H. Witte. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 25. Claim for water pipe $24. Lot southeast corner of Townsend and Sepviva streets front on Townsend street, 32 feet, depth southwest, along southeast side of Sepviva street, 91 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 12. City vs. Samuel A. Miller. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for water pipe, $46 25. Lot and frame stabling northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street, 61 feet 8 inches, depth northeast, 61 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 13. City vs. James L. Houston. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 27. Claim for water pipe, $27. Lot on northwest corner of Townsend and Tulip streets, front on Townsend street, 54 feet depth along Tulip street, 75 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 14. City vs. Joseph Waterman. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot on northeast side of Townsend street, 54 feet northwest from Tulip street, front on Townsend street 18 feet depth northeast 151 feet to Dauphin street. 19th Ward.

Page 15. City vs Mr. Fry. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for water pipe $13·50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 115 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest, 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 17. City vs. W. Black (agent). C. P., December Term, 1865. No 31. Claim for water pipe, $13 50. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 64 feet southeast from Memphis street, front on Townsend street 18 feet, depth southwest 67 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 18. City vs. H. Whitesides. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for water pipe, $15·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, 90 feet northwest from Memphis street front on Townsend street 20 feet, depth southwest parallel to Memphis street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 19. City vs. Isaac Barton. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 33. Claim for water pipe $25·00. Lot southwest side of Townsend street, southeast side of Tulip street, front on Townsend street 50 feet, depth on Tulip street 161 feet to Otis street. 19th Ward.

Page 20. City vs. George Richardson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 9. Claim for removing nuisance $28 60. Lot west side of Twentieth street, north side Alter street. 50 feet front on Twentieth street 67 feet depth west parallel to Alter street to a 3 feet wide alley. 26th Ward.

Page 21. City vs. Myers. D. C., December Term 1865. No 10. Claim for removing nuisance, $37 00. Lot and three story brick house south side of Catharine street, beginning 148 feet east of Broad street 16 feet front, 57 feet depth parallel to Broad street to the south side of a brick privy. 3d Ward.

Page 22. City vs. Snider. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 11. Claim for removing nuisance $11·10. Lot north side (No 635) Jefferson street, 64 feet west from west side of Marshall street, 16 feet front on Jefferson street, 45 feet in depth north at right angles to Jefferson street on its east line, 66 feet on the west line, including an alley. 20th Ward.

Page 23. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 12. Claim for removing nuisance, $48·05. Lot (No. 308) south side of Lombard street, beginning 64 feet west of west side of Third street, front east and west 16 feet extending south on the east line 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, thence west 3 feet, thence north 4 feet thence west 12 feet, thence north 70 feet to the south line of Lombard street. 5th Ward.

Page 24. City vs. Price. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 13. Claim for removing nuisance, $12 50. Lot the same as on page 23.

Page 25. City vs. Stewart. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 14. Claim for removing nuisance, $42 43. Lot (No. 108) west side Eleventh street, beginning 64 feet north of north side Sansom; front 16 feet on Eleventh street, west on south line 56 feet, to a 3 feet wide alley, thence north 6 feet east 4 feet, thence north 6 feet thence east 22 feet, thence north 3 feet, thence east 30 feet to west line Eleventh street. 8th Ward.

Page 26. City vs. C. A. Snyder. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 15. Claim for water pipes etc. $105 00. Lot east side Eighteenth street north side of Oxford street, front on Eighteenth street 140 feet, depth east along north side Oxford street, 177 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 27. City vs. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 16. Claim for water pipe, $148·50. Lot west side Eighteenth street 90 feet south from south side Columbia avenue front on Eighteenth street 198 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street 170 feet to a 40 feet wide street. 20th Ward.

Page 28. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 17. Claim for water pipe, $164 44. Lot west side Eighteenth street, 112 feet north from north side Master street, front on Eighteenth street 219 feet, depth west at right angles to Eighteenth street on south line thereof, 352 feet and on the north line thereof 71 feet 4½ inches to middle of Timber lane. 20th Ward.

Page 29. City vs. same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 34. Claim for water pipe $45 00. Lot beginning Eighteenth street at 331 feet north from north side of Master street, west at right angles to Eighteenth street, 71 feet to Timber lane, thence northeast along middle of Timber lane 93 feet to west side of Eighteenth street, thence south along west side of Eighteenth street, 60 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 30. City vs Archer. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 18. Claim for removing nuisance $51·27. Lot east side of Alder street (No. 931) 298 feet north from north side of Poplar street, 18 feet front on Alder street, 21 feet deep of that width east at right angles to Alder street. 20th Ward.

Page 31. City vs Myers. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 19. Claim for removing nuisance, $28 09. Lot west side Hutchinson street, (Nos. 908 and 910), 71 feet north from the north side of Poplar street, 32 feet front on Hutchinson street 64 feet depth of that width west at right angles to a 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 32. City vs Lee. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 20. Claim for removing nuisance, $22 93. Lot south side of Thompson street, (No. 1530), 247 feet from west side of Fifteenth street 16 feet in front on Thompson street, depth 60 feet south of that width, at right angles to Thompson street, to a 6 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 33. City vs John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 21. Claim for removing nuisance, $20. Lot south side of South street (No 618) and two story frame house thereon. Beginning at 129 feet west of Sixth street, 17 feet front on South street, 44 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 34. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No 22. Claim for removing nuisance $20·00. Lot south side South street (No 626) and two story brick house thereon, beginning 177 feet west of Sixth street 14 feet front on Sixth street, and 65 feet in depth south. 4th Ward.

Page 36. City vs. Michael Carlton. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 24. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot east side of Spafford street, south of Bedford (third house), with a brick tenement thereon beginning 26 feet south of Bedford street. 13 feet front on Spafford street, and 16 feet in depth east. 4th Ward.

Page 37. City vs. McGrath. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 25. Claim for removing nuisance, $67 74. Lot west side of South Sixth street (No. 620), with brick tenement thereon, beginning 51 feet south of Bedford street. 16 feet front, 58 feet in depth west, parallel to Bedford street. 4th Ward.

Page 38. City vs William Shotwell. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 26. Claim for removing nuisance, $27·10. Lot south side Ogden street (No. 1132), 93 feet east from east side Twelfth street 16 feet front on Ogden street by 78 feet depth south to Myrtle street. 14th Ward.

Page 40. City vs. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 28. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots on south side Mott street (Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336), with three-story brick houses thereon beginning 256, 272, 288 feet respectively each west of Thirteenth street; each lot 16 feet front, two easternmost lots 26 feet deep and west 28 feet deep. 2d Ward.

Page 41. City vs. Estate of Charles Colton, deceased. W. Loughlin, Agent. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 29. Claim for removing nuisance, $41·72. Lot south side of Bedford street (No 602) and building, beginning 24 feet west of Sixth street, 14 feet front, and 40 feet deep. 4th Ward.

Page 42. City vs Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 30. Claim for removing nuisance, $10·00. Lot north side Bedford street (No. 613) and two-story frame house beginning 100 feet west of Sixth street, 27 feet front on Bedford street by 40 feet north deep. 4th Ward.

Page 43. City vs. Finegan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 31. Claim for removing nuisance $10 00. Lot west side (No. 914) South Ninth street, with three story brick house, beginning 32 feet north of Manilla street, 15 feet front on Ninth street by 92 feet west. 2d Ward.

Page 44. City vs. Durbowen or James Devereaux. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 32. Claim for removing nuisance, $50 41. Lot west side South Front street (No. 848) and brick house, 90 feet north of north side of Christian street, thence west on south line 101 feet to Grover street, thence north along same 16 feet, thence east along north line 101 feet to Front street, thence south along same 16 feet to the place of beginning. 2d Ward.

Page 45. City vs. John Williams. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 33. Claim for removing nuisance $25 60. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1404), 350 feet north from north side of Dickerson street 14 feet front on Seventh street by 43 feet deep west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 46. City vs. Charles Kinsley. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 34. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 60. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1410), 211 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 50 feet deep west parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 47. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 35. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No 1412), 226 feet north from north side of Dickinson street, 15 feet in front on Seventh street by 55 feet in depth parallel to Dickinson street west to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 48. City vs. James Dunlap. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 36. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot and three-story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1414) 241 feet north from north side of Dickinson street 15 feet front on Seventh street by 53 feet west, parallel to Dickinson street, to ground now or late of Colin Campbell. 1st Ward.

Page 49. City vs. Lewis & Co., George D. Klopp's Estate. D. C. December Term, 1865. No 37. Claim for removing nuisance, $25·00. Three lots and three two-story brick houses north side of Morris street (Nos. 729, 731 and 733). The first commencing 81 feet east from east side of Eighth street, 17 feet front by 60 feet in depth north; the second 118 feet east from east side of Eighth street; the third 134 feet east from east side of Eighth street—each 16 feet front by 60 feet in depth north. 1st Ward.

Page 50. City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 38. Claim for removing nuisance, $25 00. Sharkey's alley beginning 15 feet east from east side of Sixth street, 12 feet front on Shippen street by 125 feet north of that width to Bedford or Small street. 4th Ward.

Page 51. City vs William Deal. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 39. Claim for removing nuisance $24·90. Lot corner of Deal and Memphis streets northwest side of Deal, 230 feet southeast from Tulip street 26 feet front on Deal street by 19 feet in depth northeast. 19th Ward.

Page 52. City vs. Mr. Peterson, agent for William Timson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 40. Claim for removing nuisance $19 63. Lot east side North Fifth street (Nos. 2169 and 2171), 156 feet north of Diamond street 32 feet front on Fifth street by 50 feet deep, with two three-story brick houses. 19th Ward.

Page 53. City vs. W. R. Fosdick. D. C., December Term 1865. No 41. Claim for water pipe $19 44. Lot northwest side Cedar street, from Norris to Vienna streets, 200 feet front on Cedar street, 68 feet deep northwest. 19th Ward.

Page 54. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 36. Claim for water pipe, $54 00. Lot northwest corner Vienna and Cedar streets front on Vienna street 32 feet, and depth northeast along northwest side of Cedar street 96 feet to Courant or Hewson street. 19th Ward.

Page 55. City vs same. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 35. Claim for water pipe, $31 94. Lot northeast side of Vienna street 9 feet south east from Memphis street, 42 feet front on Vienna street by 55 feet deep northeast on southeast line to a point, thence northeast at right angles to Hewson street (late Courant street), 55 feet to southwest side of Hewson street, and on northwest line thereof 117 feet to said Hewson street, on which it has a front of 33 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 56. City vs Elizabeth Sheetz. C. P., December Term 1865. No 37. Claim for water pipe $13 50. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 89 feet northwest from Memphis street. front 18 feet, depth southwest 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 57. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865. No 38. Claim for water pipe $12 52. Lot southwest side Vienna street 257 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 58. City vs. Jacob Taylor. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 39. Claim for water pipe, $12·52. Lot southwest side Vienna street, 273 feet northwest from Belgrade street, front on Vienna street 16 feet, depth southwest 159 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 59. City vs. Joseph Hass. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 40. Claim for water pipe, $26 25. Lot southeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets front on Vienna 35 feet, and depth southwest along south east side of Tulip street 113 feet to Cook street, on which it has a front of 31 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 60. City vs. John Nagee. C. P., December Term 1865. No 41. Claim for water pipe, $55 53. Lot northeast side of Vienna street and southeast side of Memphis street front on Vienna 77 feet, and depth on northeast on southeast line thereof 80 feet, and on northwest line thereof along southeast side of Memphis street 78 feet. 18th Ward.

Page 61. City vs Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 42. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 56. Lots Cove's court (No. 1 and 2), said court situate north side of St. Mary street 20 feet west of west side of Sixth street. No. 1 situate on west side of said court, 21 feet north of north side of St. Mary street front on said Cove court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. No 2 on west side said court 39 feet 7 inches north of St. Mary street front on said court 17 feet and extending west 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 62. City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 43. Claim for removing nuisance $40·50. Lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 Cove's court situate on west side of said court, front north and south 102 feet and extending west 31 feet commencing 22 feet north of north side of St Mary street. 5th Ward.

Page 63. City vs. Wilson. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 44. Claim for removing nuisance, $23·00. Lot north side (No. 1343) Struthers street, 16 feet east of east side of Thirteenth street front on Struthers street, and extending north 29 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 64. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for removing nuisance $55·20. Lot south side of St. Mary street (No. 634), 86 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary street 11 feet and extending south 37 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 65. City vs. Smith. D. C., December Term 1865. No 46. Claim for removing nuisance $31 07. Lot south side of Lombard street (No. 316), 131 feet west of west side Third street front on Lombard street 17 feet, and extending south 78 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 66. City vs Rea. D. C. December Term, 1865. No 47. Claim for removing nuisance $39 43. Lot south side of Ranstead place (No. 02), 50 feet west of the west side of Fourth street front on Ranstead place, 20 feet, extending south 76 feet including on west part a 2½ feet wide alley. 6th Ward.

Page 67. City vs Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 48. Claim for removing nuisance $39 00. Lots south side of St. Mary's street (Nos. 610, 611, 612 and 614). No. 610 123 feet west of the west side of Sixth street, front on St. Mary's street 11 feet and extending south 33½ feet. No. 612 134 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St. Mary's 11 feet, and extending south 32½ feet. No. 614 150 feet west of the west side of Sixth street front on St Mary's 11 feet and extending west 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 68. City vs Kingston. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 49. Claim for removing nuisance, $41 38. Lots Nos. 5 and 6 west side of Cove's court. No. 5, 90 feet north of the north side of St Mary's street front 16 feet and westward 31 feet. No. 6, 107 feet north of the north side of St Mary's street, front 17 feet and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 69. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 50. Claim for removing nuisance $39·52. Lots Nos 3 and 4 on west side of Cove's court. No 3, 56 feet north of St. Mary's street front on said court 16 feet, and west 31 feet. No 4 73 feet north of the north side of St. Mary's street, front 16 feet, and westward 31 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 70. City vs Fagin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 51. Claim for removing nuisance, $33 04. Lot south side Cullen street (No. 4) 114 feet west of west side of Seventh street. Front on Cullen street 12 feet, and depth 32 feet. 5th Ward.

Page 71. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 52. Claim for removing nuisance, $20·00. Lots south side St. Mary's street (Nos. 622, 624). 622 161 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on St. Mary's street 13 feet, and extending south 45 feet, with the use of a 5 feet wide alley on the west. No 624 142 feet east of east side of Seventh street front on St. Mary's street 14 feet and extending south 41 feet, with the use a 5 feet wide alley on the east side. 5th Ward.

Page 72. City vs Wm D. Lewis. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 53. Claim for removing nuisance, $37·95. Lot north side Market street 15 feet west of west side of Thirteenth street front on Market street 18 feet 6 inches, and extending north 98 feet (No. 1309). 9th Ward.

Page 73. City vs Gowan. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 54. Claim for removing nuisance $47 44. Lot south side Addison street 164 feet east of east side of Nineteenth street front on Addison street 15 feet, and extending south 42 feet (No 1828). 7th Ward.

Page 74. City vs Armstrong. D. C. December Term, 1865. No. 55. Claim for removing nuisance. $34 98. Lot southwest corner Thirteenth and Lombard front on Thirteenth street 24 feet, and extending along Lombard street 38 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 76. City vs John Cook. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 42. Claim for water pipe $54·00. Lot southwest side of Vienna street 71 feet southeast from Tulip street, front on said Vienna street 72 feet, depth south west 113 feet to Cook street. 18th Ward.

Page 77. City vs. William Wilson. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 43. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot and brick factory northwest side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street front on said Blair street 100 feet, depth northwest along Norris street 255 feet 11 inches. 19th Ward.

Page 78. City vs same. C. P., December Term 1865. No. 44. Claim for water pipe, $50·00. Lot southeast side of Blair street and northeast side of Norris street on said Blair street 100 feet, depth southeast 50 feet, more or less. 19th Ward.

Page 79. City vs. David S Brown. C. P., December Term, 1865. No. 45. Claim for water pipe, $10 50. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 36 feet southwest from Otis street front on said Blair street 14 feet, depth southeast parallel to Norris street 49 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 80. City vs John Morgan. C. P., December Term, 1865. No 46. Claim for water pipe $27·60. Lot and buildings southeast side of Blair street, 154 feet northeast from Norris street, front on said Blair street 38 feet depth southeast parallel to Norris street 60 feet. 19th Ward.

Page 82. City vs Freeman Scott. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 57. Claim for removing nuisance, $51 53. Lot east side North Tenth street (No. 243) on northeast corner of Tenth and Morgan streets front on Tenth street 17 feet, and east along Morgan street 78 feet. 10th Ward.

Page 83. City vs same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 58. Claim for removing nuisance. $27·00. Lot east side of Eleventh street (No. 907), with buildings 58 feet north of Poplar street, front on Eleventh street 16 feet, depth east at right angles to Eleventh street 71 feet to 4 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 84. City vs. Wheelin. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 59. Claim for removing nuisance, $5 00. Lot north side of Spruce street (No. 623), 148 feet east of east side of Seventh street, front on Spruce street 19 feet, and extending 100 feet north to an alley leading into Locust street. 5th Ward.

Page 85. City vs. Jeffries. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 60. Claim for removing nuisance $20 68. Lot and buildings west side of North Eleventh street (No 1506), 48 feet north from north side of Jefferson street front on Eleventh street 15½ feet, depth west at right angles to Eleventh street 62 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 86. City vs Foot. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 61. Claim for removing nuisance, $3·00 Lot and building east side of North Seventh street (No. 939), 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 18 feet depth east 87 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 87. City vs. Ash. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 62. Claim for removing nuisance $16·27. Lot west side of Swanson street (No 752) 154 feet south of Almond street, front on Swanson street 57 feet, and extending west 150 feet. 4th Ward.

Page 88. City vs. Garretson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 63. Claim for removing nuisance, $33·12. Lot west side of South Fourth street (No. 430), northeast corner of Fourth and Lombard streets front on Fourth street 13 feet and extending west to one Lombard street 31 feet, with the use of the privy to the north of said lots. 5th Ward.

Page 89. City vs. Brown. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 64. Claim for removing nuisance, $35 20. Lot west side of Acorn alley (No. 202) 90 feet south of south side of Locust street, front on Acorn alley 19 feet, including on south side a 2 feet alley, thence extending west on south line 23 feet thence north across said 2 feet alley, thence west across the privy west 4 feet, thence north 12 feet, thence east 26 feet to place to said Acorn alley. 8th Ward.

Page 90. City vs M. Smith. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 65. Claim for removing nuisance $38 11. Lot and buildings on east side of North Seventh street (Nos. 1139 and 1141), 316 feet north from north side of Poplar street, front on Seventh street 36 feet (each lot being 18 feet) depth east 67 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 91. City vs. John Doe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 66. Claim for removing nuisance, $20 00. Lot No. 106 Freedlander street, 72 feet north of north side of Cherry street, front on Freedlander street 18 feet, and extending west 71 feet including 4 feet wide alley. 10th Ward.

Page 92. City vs. Merchant. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 67. Claim for removing nuisance $25·53. Lot east side of West street (No. 73) 264 feet north from north side of Coates street, front on West street 15 feet, depth east 73 feet to a 4 feet wide alley. 15th Ward.

Page 93. City vs John R. McCurdy. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 68. Claim for removing nuisance $34 50. Lot 251 feet in width extending north from north side of Federal street, 82 feet west from west side of Fifteenth street, and extending north of that width about 470 feet to ground of Robert Clark and intended to be laid out for a street. 26th Ward.

Page 102. City vs. Alexander Kirkpatrick. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 77. Claim for removing nuisance, $29 50. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 15 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 103. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 78. Claim for removing nuisance, $29·50. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 104. City vs. Kenny. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 79. Claim for removing nuisance $8 10. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 50 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 105. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 80. Claim for removing nuisance $1 60. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 64 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 106. City vs. James Devine. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 81. Claim for removing nuisance $11·60. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 96 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 107. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No 82. Claim for removing nuisance $17·55. Lot same description as p. 94, except 112 feet north of Federal street) front 15 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 108. City vs. Sea Murphy. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 83. Claim for removing nuisance $16 75. Lot (same description as p. 94 except 128 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 109. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 84. Claim for removing nuisance $15 00. Lot (same description as page 94, except 144 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 110. City vs. James Geherty. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 85. Claim for nuisance $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94 except 160 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 111. City vs same. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 86. Claim for removing nuisance, $15·00. Lot (same description as in page 94, except 176 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 112. City vs. James Devine. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 87. Claim for removing nuisance, $19·00. Lot (same description as page 94 except 192 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 113. City vs. Isaac Lank. D. C., December Term 1865. No. 88. Claim for removing nuisance, $15 25. Lot (same description as page 94, except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 114. City vs. James M. Cooper. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 89. Claim for removing nuisance $12 20. Lot (same description as page 94 except 224 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 115. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 90. Claim for removing nuisance, $10·50. Lot (same description as page 94, except 240 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 116. City vs. City. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 91. Claim for removing nuisance, $21·70. Lot 40 feet wide extending north from north side of Federal street 183 feet east from east side of Sixteenth street and extending north parallel to Sixteenth street 290 feet to ground of Robert Clark laid out and intended to be a street to be called Bounty street. 26th Ward.

Page 117. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 92. Claim for removing nuisance, $28·30. Lot (same as description page 94, except 208 feet north of Federal street) front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 118. City vs. George Miller. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 93. Claim for removing nuisance, $26·15. Lot same description as page 94 except 224 feet north of Federal street front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 119. City vs. same. D. C., December Term, 1866. No. 94. Claim for removing nuisance $25·75. Lot (same as described on page 94, except 240 feet north of Federal street, front 16 feet. 26th Ward.)

Page 121. City vs. Richard Roe. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 95. Claim for removing nuisance, $28·75. Lot same as description on page 94, except 192 feet north of Federal street front 16 feet. 26th Ward.

Page 122. City vs. Dr. F. A. Vandykes. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 97. Claim for removing nuisance, $11·50. Lot and three story brick house west side of South Seventh street (No. 1562) 13 feet south from the south side of Dickinson street front on Seventh street 13 feet, depth west 43½ feet to a 2½ feet wide alley. 1st Ward.

Page 123. City vs. John F. Weaver. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 98. Claim for removing nuisance $10 43. Lot and three story brick house (No. 2031), east side of Apple street commencing 222½ feet south from Diamond street, front on Apple street 12 feet, depth east 90 feet to Leithgow street. 18th Ward.

Page 125. City vs. John L. Wilson. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 100. Claim for removing nuisance, $204 96. Lots and four three story brick houses. (Nos. 2032, 2034, 2036 and 2038) west side of Fourth street, beginning 123 feet south from Diamond street, front on Fourth street 64 feet (each lot 16 feet), depth 90 feet to Leithgow street. 19th Ward.

Page 126. City vs. Henry Uner. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 101. Claim for removing nuisance, $34 97. Lot (No. 1119) North Second street east side. 39 feet north of Edward street, front on Second street 24 feet, depth north-east 14 feet. 16th Ward.

Page 127. City vs. Louis Kuhn. D. C., December Term, 1865. No. 102. Claim for removing nuisance, $36 71. Lot (No. 528) North Front street west side 64 feet south of Green street; front on Front street 13 feet, depth west 90 feet. 11th Ward.

Page 128. City vs. Conklin. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 1. Claim for removing nuisance, $15. Lot east side of Mervine street 48 feet north from north side of Master street; front on Mervine street 17 feet, depth east 70 feet. 20th Ward.

Page 129. City vs. Myers. D. C., March Term, 1866. No 2. Claim for removing nuisance $5·55. Lot east side of Eakin place (No 13) between Locust and Spruce streets, situate northwest corner Eagle court, between Spruce and Locust streets east of Eleventh street; front, and south, on Eagle court 14 feet, depth west 30 north feet, to a 4 feet wide alley. 8th Ward.

Page 130. City vs. C. Price. D. C., March Term, 1866. No 3. Claim for removing nuisance, $62 69. Lot north side Market street 110 feet east from east side of Juniper street, front on Market street 14 feet, depth north 30 feet. 9th Ward.

Page 131. City vs. John Doe. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 4. Claim for removing nuisance. $61 46. Lot east side of South Twelfth street 53 feet north of Lombard street; front on Twelfth street 15 feet, depth east 42 feet. 7th Ward.

Page 132. City vs. Smedley. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 5. Claim for removing nuisance $20. No. 417, South Twelfth street, east side of Twelfth street 73 feet north of Lombard; front on Twelfth street 15 feet, depth east 42 feet.

No. 419. East side of Twelfth street, 68 feet north of Lombard street. Front and depth same as No. 417.

No. 421. East side of Twelfth street 53 feet north of Lombard street. Front and depth same at No. 417. 7th Ward.

Page 133. City vs. Kingston. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 6. Claim for removing nuisance $25·00. Lot Cove place, St. Mary street, above Sixth, 50 feet west of Sixth street, front 109 feet, and extending west 31 feet, commencing 22 feet north of St. Mary's street, said court being 9 feet in width. 5th Ward.

Page 134. City vs. Freeman Scott. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 7. Claim for removing nuisance, $85 29. Lot and building on east side Tenth street, north side of Poplar street front on Tenth street 34 feet, depth east on north line at right angles to Tenth street 80 feet on south line (being north line Poplar) 80 feet, being 45 feet in width on rear. 20th Ward.

Page 135. City vs. Myers. D. C., March Term, 1866. No. 8. Claim for removing nuisance, $30 20. Lot west side Hutchinson street and buildings 167 feet north of north side of Poplar street front on Hutchinson street 32 feet depth west 64 feet to 3 feet wide alley. 20th Ward.

Page 136. City vs. Mallorey. D. C., March Term, 1866. No 9. Claim for removing nuisance. $39 14. Lot south side of Shippen street (No. 114) 152 feet west of west side of Front street front on Shippen street 20 feet, including a 3 feet wide alley 30 feet long, and depth south 60 feet. 4th Ward.

Page 137. City vs. W. H. Howe. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 1. Claim for water pipe $37 25. Lot on south side of Pine street, 350 feet west of west side of Fortieth street front on Pine street 49 feet by 159 feet deep. 24th Ward.

Page 138. City vs. same. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 2. Claim for water pipe $37·25. Lot on south side of Pine street 399 feet west of west side of Fortieth street front on Pine street 49 feet by depth south 150 feet. 24th Ward.

Page 139. City vs. Mrs. E. Steinmetz. C. P., March Term 1866. No. 3. Claim for water-pipe $35 50. Lot with two 3-story brick houses on northeast corner of Vienna and Tulip streets, front on Vienna street 34 feet by depth northeast along Tulip street 63 feet more or less. 18th Ward.

Page 140. City vs. Adolph Hazel. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 4. Claim for pipe, $89 67. Lot beginning at a point on north side Pennsylvania avenue, 31 degrees 9 minutes east of Thirty third street thence north 50 degrees 41 minutes, east 225 feet to a point thence south 18 degrees 27 minutes, west 136 feet 2 inches to a point on north side Pennsylvania avenue; thence west along north side Pennsylvania avenue, 64 feet to a point, thence west along north side Pennsylvania avenue 55 feet to the place of beginning. 20th Ward.

Page 141. City vs. John Moffitt. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 5. Claim for water pipe, $12 75. Lot on east side of Eleventh street 175 feet 5 inches south of Carpenter street front on east side of Eleventh street, including a three feet wide alley, on north side 51 feet 2¾ inches by depth on north line 72 feet; thence parallel to Eleventh street 62 feet; thence northwest along the line of the Machpelah Cemetery 75 feet to Eleventh street. 2d Ward.

Page 142. City vs. E. A. Lewis. C. P., March Term, 1866. No. 6. Claim for water pipe, $27 00. Lot on north side of Spruce street 150 feet east from east side of Forty-first street, front on Spruce street, 36 feet depth, north 175 feet to Irving street. 24th Ward.